The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

The Meeting of a European Conference Still Unsettled.

Renewal of Hostilities in the Island of Crete.

New Income Tax in England to Pay for the Abyssinian Expedition.

THE EUROPEAN CONFERENCE.

Denial of the Acceptance of Napoleon's Plan by the European Powers—The Maintenance of the Boundaries of Rome Declared Impossible.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 28—Noon.

The Prussian *Kruz Zeitung*, of Berlin, has an editorial this morning on the Conference for the settlement of the Roman question. The writer says that, with the exception of Austria, not one of the great Powers of Europe has accepted the Conference. The other Powers have either, like Prussia, exacted explanations or given evasive replies.

The *France*, a French Government organ, has a long editorial, this morning, on the subject of the Conference for the settlement of the Roman question. The writer says it will be impossible for the Conference to maintain the present boundaries of Rome.

CANDIA.

Continuance of the War.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 28.

Dispatches have been received which announce that several battles have been fought in Candia between the Turks and Cretans. Both parties claim successes.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Proceedings in the House of Commons—New Income Tax—The Alabama Correspondence—The Carriage of Mails to the United States.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 28—Evening.

In the House of Commons this evening the Ministers introduced a plan for a new income tax at the rate of a penny per pound. The design of this tax, which is to endure for one year only, is to defray the expenses of the Abyssinian war.

The SEWARD-STANLEY correspondence relative to the *Alabama* claims was promised at an early date.

In reply to a question regarding the mail contracts between Great Britain and the United States, it was stated that the Government had contracted with the Cunard line for a year at a fixed sum. The bids of the competing lines were adjudged unsatisfactory, but the transactions could not be deemed settled, as negotiations with the United States on the subject were still pending.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

Progress of the Evacuation of Roman Territory by French Troops.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 28.

The evacuation of Roman territory by the French forces still continues. All the troops will have returned by Monday next.

The Arrest of J. W. Hunnicutt in Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Nov. 28.

J. W. HUNNICUTT, editor of the *New Nation*, who was arrested yesterday by the civil officers, was this morning bailed by the Military Commissioner, to appear at Charles City County Court, ten days after the adjournment of the Reconstruction Convention, of which he is a member, and answer the indictment already found against him, for incendiary language in a public speech. The Commissioner stated that Gen. SCHOFIELD disliked to interfere in such matters, but did so that the accused might attend his duties in the Convention. The bail was fixed at $5,000. HUNNICUTT claims that the indictment is merely a pretext to prevent his sitting in the Convention. He volunteered to appear in Court without compulsion before the military took the matter in hand.

Thanksgiving-day was generally observed; about half the stores were closed, and services were held in several of the churches.

Affairs in New-Orleans—Arrival of Gen. Hancock.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Thursday, Nov. 28.

Gen. MOWER this afternoon issued an order removing a Lieutenant of Police, in the Second District, and an Aid to the Chief of Police. This will probable be his last order.

Gen. HANCOCK arrived here at 5 o'clock this evening. No public reception was given him, the troops having been dismissed before his arrival. He left the boat in citizen's dress.

The Custom-house, Post-office and a few public offices were closed to-day. The Convention and Courts adjourned yesterday until to-morrow; but the banks and business houses transacted business as usual. The newspapers, except the *Evening Republican*, issue as usual.

The East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Nov. 28.

Col. BRANNER and the old board of officers in the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, were reelected after an exciting contest.

The Gate City Base Ball Club of Atlanta, the champion club of Georgia, to-day beat the Holston Club of this city, the champion club of Tennessee. Score: 20 to 16.

The Alabama Reconstruction Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Thursday, Nov. 28.

The Reconstruction Convention, after a short session to-day, adjourned until to-morrow without transacting any business. The Convention have drawn $15,000 from the State Treasury to pay its expenses in part.

Gov. PATTON started for Washington this morning.

Arrival of Weston at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 28.

WESTON arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning. The street, through which he passed to the Sherman House, was lined with interested spectators. He appears at the Opera House this afternoon and evening.

Funeral of Late Chief Engineer Lyle, of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 28.

The funeral of the late Chief Engineer LYLE, of the Fire Department, to-day, was very imposing. It was attended by all the companies in the city and several from abroad. During the progress of the procession the bells on Independence Hall and the houses of the fire companies were tolled.

Arrival of Immigrants at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Nov. 28.

The Bremen bark *Ganse* arrived here to-day with 150 immigrants under the auspices of the State Immigration Board. They were warmly welcomed by their friends and the citizens generally. Only one death occurred during the passage.

Business was entirely suspended to-day, and Thanksgiving generally observed.

Decease of Ex-Chancellor Walworth at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Thursday, Nov. 28.

Ex-Chancellor WALWORTH died here at 12 o'clock to-day, aged 79 years.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The State of Europe—Delights of the French Alliance—The French Pamphlet—The Spectator on American Politics—Lord Brougham—Nice Writing for the Million.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 16, 1867.

The "state of Europe"—that ancient source of trouble—still occasions great anxiety and misgiving in every direction. No one believes that the present patched condition of the Italian difficulty can be lasting, or that the French occupation of Rome is the death-blow to Italian liberty. The Emperor NAPOLEON is himself aware—no one better—that he has only laid his frankenstein at rest for a brief and uncertain interval. He is anxious to gain time by that last resource of the distressed ruler or statesman, a Congress, in which everything may be discussed and nothing decided. Anything, no doubt, is deemed by him to be preferable to war, even although the new "Chassepôt rifle," proved at Mentana, is calculated to excite the confidence of the army, and remove all fear of the Prussian needle gun from the minds of the authorities. In these days it is no longer reason or considerations of justice which are consulted when a question is to be settled—it is a new rifle. The really victorious diplomatist is he who can bring into the council-room a better gun than the rest of the world possesses. The functions of a Talleyrand are falling into disuse. What was the secret of Austria's overthrow, of BISMARCK's success? Every one knows that it was nothing more than a new arm which a Prussian invented in a back garret. BISMARCK has "bullied" all Europe a twelvemonth and more on the strength of that gun. And now NAPOLEON comes forward with his keen look and a low bow, presenting to BISMARCK's notice the "Chassepôt." The advice of a frozen-out diplomatist to his son should be, "Leave off reading MACHIAVELLI. Get books on small arms; find out clever workmen; employ them; possess yourself of their brains; leave talking to fools and old women, and learn to distinguish properly between the double barrel and the repeater; between the muzzle-loader and the breech-loader. My son! invent a gun, and be a great man." By-and-bye we shall see another Lord Chesterfield writing in this strain. Where is our gun, I wonder? We have nothing that I know of to cap the Chassepôt with. But then the dear Emperor loves us, and so we can do without a gun. Oh, the delights of true friendship! NAPOLEON blesses us, and we are safe.

But the Emperor is uneasy, and hence that remarkable French pamphlet which I presume will go out to you by this mail. It is a review, said to be from a "semi-official source," of the whole "situation." It is a curiously dramatic and trenchant composition. Every country, we are told, has a "question" to trouble it just now; and shall France presume to decide them all? Far be it from her—she is not so vain. But "France is destined to pronounce at this moment one of those solemn words which put an end to uncertainty, fix the definite value of the past, gives its proper form to the present, and clear up the paths of the future." Need I inform you that the word thus referred to is *Peace*. France is always for peace. But then, as the writer of this pamphlet goes on to point out, it must be a glorious peace, and that is a subject which may naturally give rise to some difference of opinion. With reference to Germany, the writer of the pamphlet drops the language of the stage and uses that of common sense. "Ought France to prevent Germany from becoming united?" he says. "Can France prevent Germany from becoming united? To this twofold question thus plainly put we reply, without hesitation, 'no.' France ought not, France cannot." As to Italy, the utterances of the oracle are enveloped in more than Delphian inscrutability. Generally I gather that NAPOLEON leaves everything to "the eternal will of God," as revealed in the policy of his Vicegerent, the Emperor. I must, at the risk of quoting here what will appear elsewhere in your columns, cite the passage which makes this declaration. The writer, referring to the "revolutionary flood" in Italy, says: "But this flood has just encountered, and will always continue, if need be, to encounter, a strong bulwark raised by a hand which some call chance, others Providence, but which is in reality the action of a wise policy, carrying out—consciously or unconsciously—the eternal will of God." There are some other memorable sayings in this pamphlet, but I fear to quote them, since I should be trespassing on a domain not belonging to me, and bring down upon my unwilling head the maledictions of your editors and staff.

Things are going rather badly with our Abyssinian expedition already. In the first place officers were sent to Egypt to buy mules. It would have been about as rational to have sent them to New-York on that errand—far more so, indeed, for there must be a lot of war mules still knocking about in the States somewhere. The nearest approach to a mule commonly seen in Egypt is the peaceful donkey. And now we hear that the ship in which supplies were sent to the expedition from Liverpool has foundered in Algoa Bay, Cape of Good Hope! This will be a bad business, I fear, for the troops. The supplies were looked for and depended on, and no arrangements can be made for some time to replace them. We hear no news from Abyssinia at present. The good-natured King THEODORE, who sometimes kills 2,500 men a week, was rather badly off for fresh victims at the date of last advices, all his troops having taken a fit of desertion into their heads. Perhaps we shall catch this Abyssinia butcher and "Barnumize" him. Plenty would go to see him at a penny a head.

There is an article in the *Spectator* to-day on American affairs, which is well worthy your attention. You are, of course, aware that this journal goes to extreme lengths on the negro suffrage question—it maintains, with equal consistency and ability, but at the same time with perverse inaccuracy, that Mr. LINCOLN died to give negroes the right of voting, that men like STEVENS are the salvation of the country, and that all Conservative Republicans, or any one else who dares to talk of the Constitution, are accursed of heaven. This is the *Spectator's* usual line—but to-day its face and form are strangely changed. The Republicans (Radicals) are whipped with scorpions. True, the one grand principle of the Republican Party is announced to be "The equal citizenship of every American, irrespective of race, and color, and creed," and Mr. H. J. RAYMOND is called a "Moderate"—a dreadful stigma to affix to a man. The *Spectator* folks would scorn to be Moderate. The writer goes on to intimate that Mr. HORACE GREELEY is the only true friend to America left alive. What a pretty plight you must all be in! But the writer admits that the talk about confiscation is "ferocious nonsense," and the following admissions are made, which, coming from such a source, are simply wonderful, and shows that light *will* penetrate in time:

> "The most dangerous ideas are afloat, ideas as bad as those which protected Slavery, ideas that the whites ought not to be protected, ought even to be expelled. Of course if those ideas become active *there will be nothing for it but the bayonet*. Whatever the fitting position of the two races, it is not fitting that the blacks should have more than equality; whatever the right or wrong of the land question, no one, save the nation, has the faintest right to cancel or modify a tenure. Justice must be done against blacks as well as whites, *and we suspect the Republicans in places of not doing it.*"

Twice in this article the "negro magistrate," BEVERLEY NASH, is brought forward with great unction. He is all that the *Spectator* wishes a man to be—he's lovely, he's divine. BEVERLEY NASH is the *Spectator's* stand-by now. Never a number appears without *him* in it somewhere or other. What a pity there is only one black man in all America fit for the *Spectator* to show to the British public.

The Queen has been paying some visits lately. The other day she went to the Duchess of Sutherland's—to-day she has gone to Lord DELAWARE's, at Sevenoaks, Kent. Is it possible, then, that she can give herself any repose from the work of superintending more statues? Her Majesty usually only pays a flying visit, returning to her palace the same night. This is the beginning, perhaps, of that return to public life which the *Observer* lately promised. Not a day too soon.

Lord BROUGHAM is in London—he lives in Berkley-square, but is seldom seen now-a-days. He is obliged to be lifted in and out of his carriage. His has been a wonderful life, and what a worthless wreck of it remains. Sometimes his memory altogether forsakes him, and he does not recognize his best friends or remember what took place an hour before. He is about to set off for his château at Cannes, and many more such journeys even a Scotchman could not make at his age.

I cannot resist the temptation to quote two delicious extracts from the *Daily Telegraph*. The first relates to a dreadful colliery accident:

> "Some sleep, blasted into a human cinder by the storm of flame; some have been struck down in the last effort for life by the subtle choke-damp, some crushed by falling crags of rock and coal, or bruised out of shape and existence together by the whirlwind of death which swept the passages of the mine. To-morrow makes a week since these our unfortunate brothers were in one moment sealed in this deep, dark, common sepulchre; and they must be lying all dead now, with the hot air of the mine turning them into "carrion men, groaning for burial."

The other explains itself:

> "While a batch of prisoners awaits the hangman's cord in Manchester Jail, the ghost of WIGGINS, the lighterman, stalks yet unlaid in our columns. What if the wretch who writhed in the grip of the jailors, and passed to eternity convulsed with the passion of despair and the frenzy of terror, was all the while an innocent man? What if the corpse laid in its shroud of quicktime within the jail-corridor, lies there murdered by the State on the charge of murder?"

And so on. I say again, that if you can equal this kind of writing for the million, I will undertake to make the writer a present of a silver medal at my own expense.

There is plenty to see just now at all the theatres. Mr. FECHTER was taken very ill the other night while performing at the Lyceum in "Hamlet" and was obliged to be carried out of the theatre. He is engaged to appear at the Adelphia in a new drama at Christmas, based on the Christmas number of *All the Year Round*. The new Queen's Theatre is being managed in an enterprising manner, which is proved by the speedy withdrawal of the stolen rubbish which Mr. CHARLES READE sold to Mr. NIGAN, under the title of the "Double Marriage." It was, upon the whole, the worst play I ever saw. It is now replaced by two favorite comedies. But the theatre wants a leading actress badly.

IMPEACHMENT.

Effect of Impeachment on the Country.

From the Providence Journal.

The fact that a majority of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives have submitted a report recommending the impeachment of the President is *received with disappointment and with almost universal regret.* The impeachment, thus recommended, has now a far greater chance of being adopted by the House of Representatives, for there are many members in that body who are always disposed to do what may be recommended by a majority of any one of its Standing Committees. The discussion of the subject will commence in the House next week, and its excitements will spread throughout the country. *Nothing but mischief can result from it to all interests of the people.* It will add to the depression of industry and trade, it will create distrust toward the Government both at home and abroad, and it will darken our political future with new apprehensions and alarm.

Meanwhile the impeachers will attempt to enact a law suspending him from office while the trial is going on, and assigning the administration of the Government to the President *pro tempore* of the Senate. The President of the United States would thus be virtually deprived of his office by legislative decree, without waiting for the result of a trial, and the country would be exposed to all the evils incident to a provisional government set up by Congress without any action of the people, or any provision of the Constitution. *The party that shall favor a series of proceedings so wanton and outrageous cannot sustain itself. It will be swept from power as surely as another election is ever held in the country.* The men in Congress who lead in these measures may be sincere in their professions of duty, and patriotic in their purposes; but we warn them that they are bringing ruin on the Republican Party, and dishonor and disaster on the whole country.

Not Demanded by Public Sentiment.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The impeachment of the highest officer in our Government would be an act of signal gravity, and one the influence of which might be far-reaching and radical. It can only be sustained by an overwhelming popular sentiment. *And that sentiment does not exist.* The capitalists and financiers of the country want repose. All the industrial interests are clamoring for rest from the tumult of agitation. And impeachment would not only continue, but intensify the bitterness and excitements of controversy. If ever there was a considerable party in the country which favored the removal of the President in this manner, the late elections show that it has ceased to exist.

One Lie Squelched.

From the Springfield Republican.

One horror is laid at rest by the impeachment reports. The shocking charge that President JOHNSON murdered his predecessor is supported by not a word of evidence, direct or indirect, and when ASHLEY was finally called before the Committee on the subject, only a week ago, he was obliged to confess that *he never had any authority for the accusation beyond the word of that universal liar and perjurer, Conover.* BUTLER's assassination committee will never report, and the Congressmen who so shocked the country with their monstrous accusations of the President, will be glad to have their offence forgotten as speedily as possible.

Party Effect of the Movement.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

As a merely partisan device, there is no longer any doubt in the minds of the great majority of moderate and practical Republicans, that *it is impolitic and mischievous.* The time has gone by for such expedients. The people have become weary of the conflict between Congress and the Executive. Judged by the fruits of their labors during the past two years, Congress has fallen far short of popular expectation, and of the material requirements of the time.

In the same ratio, *that body has lost the confidence and respect of the people,* and it will find that the country will not follow in this new tangent of party action, leading as it does to new complications, new dangers, and a still further postponement of the end of our national political troubles.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 28.

THE MINORITY IMPEACHMENT REPORT.

The exclusive publication in full in the TIMES of yesterday of the able report of the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee has attracted much attention, and has promptly supplied the demand for its early appearance. Several hundred copies were called for at the TIMES bureau to-day, and the anxiety to read it is so great that an effort will probably be made to print a large edition in pamphlet form. The effect of the argument and the facts as thus presented has been to largely strengthen the convictions of those who have heretofore opposed impeachment, as well as to add to the number of its opponents. The dispassionate, courageous and impartial tone of the document is highly commended.

ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS.

In view of the many alleged frauds in the election of Congressmen by the importation of voters from other States holding their elections at different times, and for the purpose of correcting this evil, Mr. MALLORY, of Oregon, will introduce at an early day a bill defining the time of holding the election of Delegates and Representatives to Congress, for the purpose of making the same uniform throughout the States.

OBSERVANCE OF THANKSGIVING.

Thanksgiving Day has been almost universally observed here. All the Departments were closed, both Houses of Congress adjourned, and business generally suspended. As a consequence there is a dearth of news to-night. Many members have gone home, and the rest are too busy with their thanksgiving dinners to be making history for journalistic record and public entertainment. Service was held in nearly all the churches, and the occasion was improved by the pastors in several instances to preach sermons pertinent to the political situation. Among these was Rev. Dr. SUNDERLAND, of the First Presbyterian Church, who created a decided sensation by the manner in which he first gave thanks and then proceeded to pitch into everything and everybody for their short comings during the past year. He first assailed the President, then Congress for its lack of backbone, then the Supreme Court for the outrageous principles of some of its decisions, then the State of Ohio for having refused impartial suffrage, then pitched into England for its hypocrisy toward this country during the war, and finally wound up by pitching into the prejudices of his congregation, and came out bold and strong for the admission of colored members to a full equality of all the privileges of the church. The sermon was able, vigorous and eloquent. Dr. SUNDERLAND is a great way in advance of most of the other Washington divines, although the city has a goodly number of thoroughly loyal churches.

ARMY REGISTER.

The Army Register for 1867 has just been issued; it contains 2,966 names, being all the officers now in commission in the regular army; of which 92 are in the Quartermaster's Department, 29 in the Subsistence Department, 172 in the Medical Department, 64 in the Pay Department, 94 in the Ordnance Corps, 29 Post Chaplains, 107 in the Corps of Engineers—the remaining number being made up of general officers, field and staff and officers of regiments.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President is still engaged in the preparation of his annual message. Owing to his time being thus occupied, but few visitors were received by him yesterday and none to-day.

All public and secular business was suspended to-day.

The Scupper Nong Letters—From the National Capital—An Interview with Gen. Grant.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 27—12 M.

I have not observed the announcement by any of the "Specials" of my arrival in this political metropolis (which to my mind is rather a drink-opolis) as your occasional correspondent. Of course I do not employ "occasional" in the Forney sense, which is *daily*, and not unfrequently *twice a day*, but in the regular dictionary sense of now and then. But though unheralded, like many greater men, I did arrive on time and on the train early Wednesday morning last, which fact in itself would be neither here nor there, were it not for what is to follow. Having read the papers pretty generally, considering my limited opportunities among your exchanges, I of course had learned enough to know that the first duty of any Washington correspondent, of whatever grade or rank, is to ascertain the views of the General of our armies on political matters. It was rather early in the morning, it is true, for a formal call, but business is ever before pleasure. And as the train whirled into the Baltimore depot at 6 o'clock, I made ready for my descent upon the General. The Douglas-row where he resides, is, as you know, nearly directly north of the depot and the Capitol, cornering upon New-Jersey Avenue.

Hastening out of the depot I started on a fast walk, with satchel in hand, disguised in a patent paper shirt-bosom and cuffs, directly toward the General's house, which I suppose I ought to call a mansion. What was my surprise to discover six other correspondent-looking individuals like myself, bound in the same direction. They walked fast, but I walked faster. It was evident that we instinctively understood each other. Directly we all broke into a run, and, being somewhat given to running, I am free to say that your correspondent fairly distanced the others and made the first and only quarter in very fair time. The man-servant stood on the steps with broom in hand. I was the first to break the silence before the others were in hearing, and hurriedly asked for Gen. GRANT. "He is just waking himself," was the reply, "with his second cigar, and by looking to see what the *Chronicle* found out about him yesterday." "Tell him," said I, assuming a Senatorial aspect, "that a gentleman, who has always been a friend of his and of his father's first cousin, desires to see him on very special business." The major-domo, I suppose he was, instantly disappeared, after showing me into a private room on the left, which was guarded by a miniature cannon in each corner, probably captured at Donelson. I chuckled to myself at hearing, soon after, the other gentlemen, who had meanwhile arrived ushered into a larger room together in front. It seemed a full half hour, and it doubtless was that long, before the General appeared. He was clad in full uniform, and had buckled on his last sword from the sanitary fairs, to do honor to the occasion. As he entered I arose and introduced myself as Hon. Scupper Nong, late of New-York, presenting my credentials from your office. He bowed me to a seat very formally, and took my papers, saying not a word. I thought he did not seem very happy, nor as cordial as an old friend could have wished. But I attributed it to the early hour and the possible lack of his morning coffee. After glancing at my papers, he sat down and looked at me as if to say, "Well, what do you want?" though he actually said nothing. Whereupon I spoke. "It is a fine morning," said I. He merely glanced out of the window, but sat pensively silent. He did not appear to be in his usual communicative mood, and I felt my ardor rather dampened. Thinking the shortest way to be the quickest, after twisting my thumbs and crossing my feet, and putting on my most winning and fraternal expression, I came sideways to the point. "Gen. GRANT," said I, "the whole country, indeed, I may say the world, is very anxious to know just what you think on the reconstruction question and on politics generally. The nation is breathlessly waiting to hear you speak. Now I am a friend of yours, I have no personal ends in view. I have always been a friend of your family. You may speak to me in perfect confidence. Let me humbly, (here I laid my hand on my paper dicky, inadvertently soiling and displacing it,) let me humbly suggest that you say something to relieve this immense pressure on the minds of men in general and of myself in particular. Just say one word, a single word. Do you sustain the President or do you stand by Congress?" I thought it was time for me to pause for a reply. He twitched nervously in his chair for a minute, pushed his hands down deep into his pockets and looked as if he was absorbed in thought. After sitting a few moments he looked up at his desk still unopened before him and said, "Have you seen the Jeff. Davis pony? I captured it at Vicksburgh." I was disappointed, and looking him full in the face said, "Gen. GRANT you needn't think to put off an old friend, who sincerely desires your welfare, with talking horse. I know nothing of horses. I have only my country, (rolling my eyes lovingly to an American flag which hung over the mantel,) my dear country in view—I may say I love it. I would have willingly died for it, only I had a small contract for furnishing blankets to the army which made my life dear to me, and occupied all my spare time during the late temporary alienation among brethren." Seeing I would not be put off, he reached out his hand to a side drawer and took out a couple of very promising Havanas. I surely thought he would have given me one; but putting one in each corner of his expressive mouth, he proceeded to light both at once with a single match and to puff away as if he loved to smoke. Then my spirit was stirred within me and I returned to the attack: "General," said I, "will you not answer me explicitly?" Then he knew his man, and turning around and looking at me as if I were Gen. LEE and we were settling the terms of amicable adjustment, he responded as follows: "Have you had your breakfast?" I may say that I was somewhat discouraged. But knowing that he admired pluck, and remembering what he once said (though I suppose others may not have heard of it) about fighting it out on that line, I resolved to die there on that spot before I would give it up. So I merely replied: "Won't you trust me, General? Can't you confide in a friend who would fain be your bosom companion? I'll tell you all I know, if you'll only ask me. Then answer my question." He seemed to be moved. Indeed, he moved himself rather uneasily upon his chair, smoking still more vigorously; and after a painful silence of ten minutes he spoke again: "Have you seen Mr. FORNEY?" said he. "*No,*" I replied. "Nor Mr. BLAIR?" "*No.*" "Nor the Editor from down South?" "*No.*" "Then I would advise you to see them." "But they know nothing," I answered. "*Neither do I,*" said he, and he smiled until his left cigar fell, and he caught it, only spilling the ashes over his vest. I felt badly. My confidence had been misplaced. My feelings were wounded in the house of a friend. I was going to tell him so. But on second thought I determined not, and came anew fresh to the attack. "Gen. GRANT," said I, "do you not mean to tell me what you think? Reflect upon the wants of the people. They are all looking to you. The nation is waiting for your nod. Won't you speak? speak once; speak for all." I was conscious of speaking in an imploring manner. I waited for a moment—for five minutes. Then I said, rising: "Gen. GRANT, this is the last call, positively third and last call; won't you speak?" "No," he said, very emphatically, as if he was getting angry. Then he rang the bell and said to the servant, "Show the other anxious inquirers in." It was too much for me. Hastily taking my hat to leave I turned to make one last appeal. But he smiled on me so blandly, without ever removing either of the cigars, and said between his teeth as he bowed rather coldly and triumphantly "Won't you stop to breakfast, Mr. SCIPIO," (naturally mistaking my name,) that I could not stand it any longer, and was about to decline when the door opened, and the others came pouring in, nearly pushing me over. I may say I left rather hurriedly, and went to my room on the eighth floor of Willard's, a better if not a wiser man. After reflecting upon the subject of my interview I felt warranted in saying, and saying truthfully, that Gen. GRANT knows what he is about. And, I think, I may add that if anybody else knows what he knows, I don't see how they found it out. I may call again, but, perhaps, it would be as well not. And so I leave it.

P. S.—After closing up this letter I have been down on the avenue and met the other six, who have just returned from the interview. All I could get from them was to this effect, that Gen. GRANT has gone to breakfast. I asked them what Gen. GRANT thought on the reconstruction question. But a heavy draft of air passing that way just then fell upon them, as they seemed rather warm, and they all simultaneously sneezed, and I passed on. In conclusion, the more I think of it the more I am convinced that Gen. GRANT's opinions are *all right*, and you may so announce to the country as my authority. And you may say that I am fresh from an interview with him.

SCUPPER NONG.

THE LASH IN DELAWARE.

The Opening Fall Exhibition of the Legal Barbarities at Newcastle.

From the Wilmington Commercial.

The session of the semi-annual whippings having returned, we are able to give our readers a faithful report of the manner in which the laws of our State visit vengeance on the heads, or rather the backs, of offenders. On Saturday we visited Newcastle for the purpose of seeing and describing the spectacle. When we first entered the jail yard a young man was undergoing the punishment of pillory. Standing on a platform which is appropriately supported by its twin relic of barbarism, the whipping-post, was GEORGE HALL, a young man, well dressed and pleasant looking, who had been convicted of forgery. His head and hands were thrust through the holes in the plank, and he stood thus for one hour and was then taken to his cell for three months of solitary confinement. Four, we were informed, had stood in the pillory before HALL on that morning. The pillory seems to have lost its attractions for spectators, and except a few children, the yard was comparatively empty. As it was understood that as soon as HALL was taken down the whipping would commence, a crowd soon commenced to gather. The crowd was composed of a great variety of elements. There were some witnesses in cases being tried, and others, casual visitors from adjoining States, who dropped in out of curiosity, and in a low tone, whispered to each other their indignation against such a brutal punishment. There were respectable-looking farmers and young men; many of the latter seemed to really look forward with impatience as a treat to the coming affair. There were old men, who, with pleasing reminiscences of former exhibitions, chatted with other old fellows, and said they didn't whip now as they used to, and then, with ardent relish, would relate how they remembered when Sheriff so-and-so "did sling it into them," how he "brought the blood at every lick," &c. But the saddest thing about the crowd was the multitude of children there, both boys and girls, who came for the "fun." There were little boys and girls there, and many of them too under six years of age, and these seemed to enjoy the spectacle as much as any.

THE VICTIMS.

At about 1:15 o'clock the first victim was brought out; he was a colored boy, about 18, and had been convicted of assault and battery, with intent to commit a further outrage on the person of a white girl. His name was ALFRED HOWARD. He had a sort of ashy hue, induced by fear, as he naturally expected, on account of the character of his offence, to be severely flogged. His wrists were fastened to the post, and one could see by the working of his muscles and his close set teeth that he had nerved himself to stand the ordeal. His sentence was thirty lashes, and they were, in the language of the law, "well laid on" his bare back, but the involuntary shrinking with each blow was the only sign he gave of the blow. The second victim was EDWARD SMITH, another colored boy, who received twenty lashes for stealing a pair of boots. Though you could see his muscles working with the pain, he made no outcry, and ran off with a forced laugh to the jail. The prisoners nearly all seem to make it a point to give no sign of pain, and as far as possible to pretend that they are not hurt. The next was a small colored boy, who had to stand on a block to put his hands in the links. He was very frail looking, physically, and the Sheriff struck him very lightly, and could not have hurt him much. He received twenty lashes for some theft. The next two were SAMUEL GOLDEN, a black man, and HENRY DAVIS, a bright mulatto, who had been convicted of stealing corn, and received twenty lashes each. The last, whose light-colored skin showed the red welts produced by the whip more plainly than did those of a darker hue, stood it well; the first winced and moaned considerably. The next victim was CHARLES SCOTT, a tall colored man, who had been convicted of stealing a horse and bridle, and sentenced to receive forty lashes. He is a man said to have previously borne a good character, and he persistently asserts that he received the property from another man, not knowing it was stolen. He evidently had nerved himself for the punishment, but the muscular contraction was great, and beads of perspiration rolled down his naked body during the whipping. The next victim was a white boy named JAMES NUGENT, who had confessed to the stealing of some clothing, and received ten lashes. He stood it well, making no outcry. The next was JOHN FITZ SIMMONS, an Irishman. He made a remark when being fastened to the post. "You can't hang me, anyhow." He seemed unprepared for the first stroke, and looked around with a start. He had robbed a boarding-house, and received twenty lashes. The marks of the lash showed very plainly on his white skin, and his face twitched convulsively. He cried and moaned considerably. White men, it is said, never stand it as stolidly as the blacks. JOSEPH RIGGS, another white man, quite young, convicted of stealing clothes, jewelry, &c., next received twenty lashes. His back was deeply marked, but he stood it bravely, and like one of the colored men, went off to jail with a forced laugh. The next, and for that day the last, victim was WM. MAYER, a tall young German, convicted of stealing some goods at Middletown. He seemed more humiliated than any of the others, and, as soon as taken to the post, hung down his head and commenced weeping bitterly. He made no outcry, but showed by his facial contortions and the shrinking of his body the physical pain he suffered. He received twenty lashes, which showed very plainly on his clear white skin.

THE MANNER OF THE WHIPPING.

The prisoners are stripped to the waist in the jail, a blanket is then thrown over them and they are brought to the yard; the blanket is removed and the wrists pinioned to the post. The Sheriff then applies the whip, with its nine leather thongs, so that a man really receives nine times as many lashes as there are blows struck; the man who receives forty, for instance, really receives three hundred and sixty. As soon as the man is whipped, the blanket is thrown over him and he is taken back to jail. The severity of the punishment is greatly mitigated, so far as the physical suffering is concerned, by the humanity of the Sheriff, who loathes the work which the law makes a part of his duty. Though welts were raised by the thongs, no blood was drawn on Saturday, as is frequently the case when less humane men perform the disgusting duty. It is due to Sheriff HERBERT's humanity to say that he seemed to suffer as much mental pain from the performance as did any of the victims. Such was not the case, however, with many of the spectators, who really took a pleasure in the scene, especially the children, who went out of the yard after the performance with a yell of delight.

The Flunkies of the Press.

From the Springfield Republican.

The New-York *Evening Gazette* thinks it has discovered that American journalism lacks individuality, and that most of the papers of the country are servile copies of a few metropolitan models. This is true of a few papers in the rural districts, but the number is quite limited, according to our observation, and there has been a marked growth of individuality and independence within the last twenty years. The apparent exceptions originate in the *absurd habit, still kept up by a great many papers, of defending whatever is said and done in the party the paper supports, right or wrong, hit or miss.* Of course, papers that make it a rule to do this will say substantially the same things about each event, and will seem to be mere echoes of each other. The true idea of journalism—*facts and honest comments*—is not yet universally received, by any means. The facts generally get printed in some shape, so as to make apparent to all readers of sense the editorial misrepresentations of them. An apt illustration occurs in the treatment of the action of the Alabama Convention, which body has determined to disfranchise, in addition to those disfranchised by the Reconstruction Acts, all who will not swear to maintain negro suffrage; and this is declared to be wonderfully magnanimous and generous! The eulogy is spoilt, however, by the publication of the Suffrage Act of the Convention. These universal puffers mean well, no doubt, though they thus bring journalism into contempt. They are possessed with the notion that loyalty to party not only requires support of the principles and policy of the party, but of whatever individuals may do in its name. They cannot understand that neither Congress nor the Republican Party is responsible for the acts of the Southern Conventions, unless they choose to make them their own by approval. What will they do when Congress insists that the Alabamians must make a more liberal and republican Constitution? Nothing is easier; they will say: Of course, we always knew they must. The stupid creatures do nothing to educate public opinion; they cannot even interpret it; but go floundering about in its wake, and come to the surface in the right spot, once in a while, only to be laughed at for their past follies. Yet they think themselves of great service to party.

The Demand for Peace.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Gentlemen at Washington fail to realize, in our judgment, the strength of the popular demand for a release from agitation. The country is suffering deeply from uncertainty as to the future, and from the multiplication of the disturbing elements which baffle calculation as to their influence upon all public and private interests. It is a common practice to deride commercial and industrial interests when they are brought up as controlling considerations in questions of this nature; but *we warn any man who is tempted to treat them thus at this time of general paralysis and distress to beware how he neglects their demand for relief.* That relief they will have, and whatever stands between them and it will go down. It is to be remarked that this is not a case where men are to be asked to sacrifice some present case for a great moral idea. It is to be decided here whether a measure, not of absolute right but simply of policy, shall be taken or not; and they who take it must make up their minds to meet the discontent of the great multitude of those who will say that perhaps this thing was justifiable, but that it was not necessary to add it to the multitude of influences depressing their industry and darkening their daily life.

Gov. Seymour's Letter Declining a Nomination for the Presidency.

The following is Gov. SEYMOUR's letter to a paper which had nominated him for the Presidency:

UTICA, Monday, Nov. 25, 1867.

To the Editor of the Democratic Union, Oneida.

SIR: I see that you have put my name at the head of your paper as a candidate for the office of President of the United States. Other journals in this, as well as in the Eastern and Western States, have also thus expressed their wishes for my nomination by the Democratic National Convention. These marks of good-will and confidence give me great pleasure, but I am compelled to say that I am not and cannot be a candidate for the Presidency. As my reasons for saying this are personal, it is not necessary to state them. They in no degree grow out of a waning interest in the great and serious questions which divide parties in this country. On the other hand, I feel that we are about to enter upon an earnest and thoughtful discussion of the condition of public affairs. The passions and prejudices excited by civil war are dying out. All now see that questions of finance, tariff, the rights of States, and the powers of Government, cannot be settled by clamor and calumnies. Both parties feel that the grave problems growing out of the disordered state of the country must be confronted, and that due respect for their organizations demand an earnest and thoughtful inquiry as to the best modes of lightening the load of debt and taxation which hinder the business of our land and weighs down with heavy shackles the arms of labor. In trying in the future, as I have in the past, to uphold principles which I deem to be right, I can do battle with more vigor when I am not a candidate for official position.

Very truly yours, &c.,

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

The Horrible Murder in St. Louis—A Boy Murders and Robs His Uncle and Wounds His Aunt.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Nov. 26.

We have to record another brutal murder. The circumstances are somewhat similar to the Columbia Bottom murder, for which the boy PETER CHRISMAN is under sentence to be hanged on the 6th of next month, although the details are not so revolting as in that case.

A German tailor named HENRY WEIDER, living on Chouteau-avenue, opposite the car stables, was the victim, and his wife, a young woman in the bloom of life, is also a sufferer. Some four months ago Mr. WEIDER sent to Germany after his nephew, MAX KLINGER, a boy about seventeen years old, whom he desired to bring up as a member of his family, and instruct in the art and mystery of the tailoring business. The young man came over at the expense of his uncle, and was employed in his shop. We have no information in regard to any disagreement between WEIDER and KLINGER; but that the latter intended to murder and rob the former would seem to be shown by various circumstances. A day or two ago KLINGER made inquiries about the expense of going to Indianapolis on the cars, and borrowed a revolver from his uncle.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning the family arose; Mrs. WEIDER was preparing to cook breakfast, while her husband was making a fire in the stove in the shop. KLINGER went into the shop, and some words passed between him and WEIDER, and, as WEIDER was bending over the stove lighting the fire, KLINGER drew the revolver from his pocket and shot him in the back of the head. He then passed to the kitchen, and meeting Mrs. WEIDER, seized a hatchet and struck her a heavy blow on the side of the head, fracturing her skull. The fiend then ransacked the bureau drawers, and, taking some $40 in money, fled from the house. The cries of Mrs. WEIDER alarmed the neighborhood, and medical assistance was procured, but it was evident to the physicians that the life of Mr. WEIDER could not be saved. He lingered until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when he died. Hopes are entertained that Mrs. WEIDER will recover.

The news of the murder soon reached the Police, and the usual steps were taken to arrest the murderer. Telegrams were sent to stations upon all the railroads, and it was not long before information was received of the arrest of the murderer at St. Aubert, on the Pacific Road. It is difficult to determine the motive of this murder. It is rumored that the young man believed his uncle possessed a large amount of money; but he might have committed the robbery without adding murder to his crime.

THE FENIAN FUNERAL.

Immense Procession of Irishmen—Oration by John Savage, C. E. F. B.

The funeral yesterday in memory of the Irish patriots ALLEN, O'BRIEN and LARKIN, recently hanged at Manchester was, notwithstanding the rain, a large demonstration. Fully 10,000 persons paraded, and it was declared that the Sixty-ninth and Ninety-ninth Regiments, the Irish companies of the First Cavalry Regiment, of the First Artillery and other regiments, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, numbering twenty-four divisions in New-York, twenty-one in Brooklyn, and several others in Melrose and Jersey City, all were prevented in consequence of the shortness of the notice from joining the procession.

At an early hour the various Fenian Circles of the Department of Manhattan (the Savage branch) began to assemble at their several headquarters, and arrived on the ground at the junction of Grand-street and East Broadway at from 10 to 11 o'clock. Each man wore a green rosette shrouded in crape, with crape tied with green ribbons on the left arm. The following circles and societies reported in the order mentioned at the house of Grand Marshal JEREMIAH H. CREED, corner Jefferson-street and East Broadway: F. B. Circles Red Hand, Bryan Boru, A. A. Griffin, Hamilton Rowan, Irish People, I. R. B. Tara, Fag au Baillach, Irish Avengers, T. F. Bourke, Benburb, United Irishmen, James McHale, Wolfe Tone, Irish Republic, Liberty, Harp of Erin and St. Columbia; Longshoremen's U. B. Society, Young Men's St. James' Roman Catholic T. A. B. Society, Father Matthew T. A. B. Society, No. 1 Parent; Father Matthew T. A. B. Society, No. 4; Father Matthew T. A. B. Society, Branch No. 2; Father Matthew T. A. B. Society, No. 2 of Brooklyn; Father Matthew T. A. B. Society, Branch No. 1; Young Men's Father Matthew T. A. B. Society, No. 3; Longshoremen's U. B. and B. Society.

The observed of all observers in the procession were eight men who were introduced as the rescuers of Col. KELLY and Capt. DEACY. When they were introduced to Col. TRESSELLIAN as such, he said "God bless you; I am glad to see you. If I could do it I would hang the British Consul in twenty-four hours."

It was raining hard when at about 11:30 o'clock the signal was given and the procession moved down East Broadway in the following order: Grand Marshal and Aids; band; Fenian Brotherhood, carrying in front a black banner, on which were the following inscriptions: We mourn our loss, we will revenge their death. "Whether on the gallows high, or in the battles van; the fittest place for man to die is where he dies for man." In the centre a plain black flag was carried, and at the end of the Fenian line another black flag, with the following: The Fenian Martyrs of Manchester. On the reverse the same as on the foremost banner, with a scull and cross bones, band playing the Dead March in Saul; hearse marked "Allen;" hearse marked "O'Brien" and "We mourn our loss;" hearse marked "Larkin," each drawn by four grays and decorated with black plumes, the whole surrounded by pall bearers selected from the tallest men in each Circle; chief mourners, the eight rescuers of Col. KELLY and Capt. DEACEY; officers of the Irish Brigade, Sixty-ninth and Ninety-ninth Regiments and the Corcoran Legion; carriages and the civic societies, each accompanied by a band.

The procession entered the east gate of the Park, and filed past Mayor HOFFMAN, the members of the Common Council and others, all of whom removed their hats as the hearses passed, and the flags on the City Hall were displayed at half-mast. After passing in review, the procession moved out of the west gate of the Park, and marched up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, down Fourteenth-street to Seventh-avenue, up Seventh-avenue to Twenty-third-street, across Twenty-third street to First-avenue, down First-avenue to Fourteenth-street and Union-square, where a platform had been erected, and a meeting was organized.

Mr. JAMES A. BOURKE came forward and said: Irishmen and friends of Ireland—The ceremonies of this day will long be remembered by the Irish race. Once has England, that Saxon robber of Ireland, done us a service. When in cold blood she murdered three Irish patriots, little did she think that she would unite Irishmen over their bier. [Cheers.] It is unnecessary to say more. You will now listen to one who is respected and honored over the whole American Continent—Mr. JOHN SAVAGE. [Cheers.]

Mr. SAVAGE was received with enthusiastic cheering, and addressing the multitude as "Irishmen and fellow-citizens," said that they had met on an occasion the like of which had not occurred in the annals of the Irish race for more than a half century, and, taking advantage of the horrors as well as the glories of martyrdom, he hoped they would be prepared to prevent such another occasion occurring. [Great cheering.] Such an occasion brought them there to beat their breasts with anguish and look for retribution. [Cheers.] While the hearts of the metropolis on this Thanksgiving Day for a united Republic were beating with jubilation, theirs were breathless with calamity; they were weeping on the highways for the martyred dead. [Cheers.] While all within doors were exuberant with joy, the skies appeared to sympathize with their gloom, and wore the dull raiment of sorrow. Behind those clouds there was a Heaven, which sustained the noble living and sanctified the noble dead. [Applause.] The shadow of the scaffold on which had perished the heroes, ALLEN, O'BRIEN and LARKIN, came across the Atlantic, and drove the sons of Erin into lethargy. But there were lessons conveyed thereby which would arouse the Irish people from that lethargy, and cause them to secure their freedom and urge on their children's children to maintain it. [Cheers.] Mr. SAVAGE quoted the dying words of ALLEN and LARKIN, who asked no mercy from man, but went to their death trusting to God's mercy alone. The gallant American, Capt. MICHAEL O'BRIEN, had said there was no act of his life which could prevent him looking his fellow-man in the face. He would have liked to die on the field as a soldier, but, as such was not decreed, he could at least go as a soldier to the scaffold, and he died exclaiming "God save Ireland! God bless old Ireland!" And could there not be Irishmen found who would say among friends as he did in the presence of his foes, God bless Ireland? [Cheers.] In the shadow of the scaffold of these martyred men, who died for their country, he (Mr. SAVAGE) now implored them to have union among Irishmen—[cheers]—and instead of being disunited by faction or other cause, he would beg of them to preach unity among all. [Cheers.] He had said that no such occasion had arisen for more than half a century. If Fenians had only been united it never would have arisen. [Applause.] And if they would now unite, no such occasion could ever occur again. Invincible, said he, in conclusion, are a people who have martyrs! A martyr is an orator in his death. The blood of the martyr is more inspiring than the red wine of tyrants; the words of the martyr are proof against earthly thunderbolts; the dust of the martyr contains a flame which no oppression can stamp out. Glory, then, to the martyrs! Rich, indeed, is the race which possesses them, and great and glorious will be the people who determine to emulate them. [Enthusiastic cheering.]

The platform was too much crowded, and the moment Mr. SAVAGE ceased speaking it gave way, and all on it were precipitated beneath. Fortunately there was nobody hurt. The several bodies composing the procession were dismissed at the conclusion of the ceremonies.

DISGRACEFUL RIOT.

A Hotel at East New-York Attacked by Firemen—Several Persons Wounded by Shot-Guns and Stones.

One of those disgraceful riots for which East New-York has lately become famous occurred Wednesday night. The particulars of the affair, so far as ascertained, appear to be these: A number of Williamsburgh firemen visited the place during the day, to make a presentation to Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, and the occasion was made a festive one—the latter Company generously entertaining their visitors. As usual in such cases, the bowl was frequently filled and as frequently emptied, and before midnight the visitors and their entertainers, or the majority of them, became dangerously exhilarated. In this condition they left their rendezvous about 12 o'clock, and paraded the streets in search of further excitement. Hearing music in the East New-York Hotel, kept by HENRY MILLER, where the Concordia Singing Club was holding a social meeting, the firemen sought an entrance, but were refused by Mr. MILLER, who locked the door when they persisted in entering. The firemen became infuriated at this, and immediately made an attack on the hotel with stones, completely demolishing the windows and producing the utmost consternation within, particulary among the women and children attending the social gathering. After this the assailants battered in the main door of the hotel and rushed into the building, howling like demons and threatening vengeance. They then continued their work of destruction, destroying furniture and despoiling the proprietor of his edibles and refreshments. Not satisfied with this, they assaulted men, women and children in the most brutal manner, and overturned the stove in the main hall, with the evident intention of setting fire to the hotel, but happily this result did not follow. While this was going on the friends of the proprietor of the hotel armed themselves with shot-guns and bludgeons and made an attack on the ruffians, when they retreated to the street. Here a terrific fight took place, in the course of which several were wounded, but not dangerously. The riot lasted about an hour, and at its conclusion the rowdies all made their escape. Four of the Williamsburgh firemen engaged in the riot were under surgical treatment yesterday.

The French Police have captured at Havre a gang of forgers, who were manufacturing notes on the Bank of Russia to an enormous amount. The prisoners were all dispatched to Paris.

JUNIUS AND SIR PHILIP FRANCIS.

MEMOIRS OF SIR PHILIP FRANCIS, K. C. B., with Correspondence and Journals. Commenced by the late JOSEPH PARKES, Esq., completed and edited by HERMAN MERIVALE, M. A. 2 vols. London: LONGMANS. 1867.

This is in every respect a remarkable work, and one which will well repay the careful examination which we propose to devote to it. The gentleman upon whose labors these volumes are based occupies but a secondary place in them, for at his death, in the Autumn of 1865, his papers were not found to be sufficiently advanced to admit of their publication. The task of arranging them was therefore entrusted to a well-known scholar and man of letters, Mr. MERIVALE, and concerning the way in which he has acquitted himself of the responsibility we shall have occasion presently to speak. The origin of the work must be ascribed to another source; and, in justice to one who can no longer reap the fruit of his long toil, we desire to bring him for a moment before the imagination of the reader.

In the early Summer of 1865 the writer of these lines was seated with an elderly gentleman in a house in Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square. The conversation presently turned (as it did in that house constantly,) upon the authorship of Junius, and the gentleman in question astonished the writer by the absoluteness with which he announced that he had discovered, beyond doubt or cavil, the actual author of the world-renowned letters. He rose to reach a tin case from a shelf in his library, and drew from it a pile of manuscript, in which, he said, was embodied irrefragable proofs of the identity of SIR PHILIP FRANCIS with Junius. He also showed to the writer several private letters of Junius to WOODFALL, the printer of the *Public Advertiser* (in which, as is well known, the Junius letters appeared) and compared them with some specimens of the handwriting of FRANCIS. *Fac-similes* of these letters are engraved at the end of the second of the two volumes now published. "There was yet much to do," said the writer's friend. "It has taken me years to collect the material, and there is no end to the labor of marshaling it in proper order. I cannot work at it so much as I should wish, either, for my health is but infirm at the best of times." The speaker was Mr. JOSEPH PARKES, and in three or four months afterward he was dead. The undertaking in which he took so great an interest has been greatly impaired by his loss, for he alone knew familiarly all the little links of which the great chain of his evidence was constructed. He had written much down, but more remained stored away in his mind which he had never written. He knew where to lay his hand upon detached morsels of evidence, apparently small in themselves, but important in the bulk, which were unknown to any one else. We need not, therefore, be surprised that Mr. MERIVALE should write less confidently of the success of Mr. PARKES' investigations than Mr. PARKES himself would have written. In fact, no contrast could be more striking than the one between the spirit in which Mr. PARKES used to speak of his work and the spirit in which Mr. MERIVALE has taken it up. The explanation is that Mr. PARKES knew his subject thoroughly, while Mr. MERIVALE knew it very imperfectly. It is not possible that any man could know it thoroughly who had not given years to its special study, and Mr. MERIVALE frankly owns that he had no inclination for this task. The present work, therefore, must, we are sorry to say, be after all regarded as a fragment. We miss from it many facts bearing on the connection between FRANCIS and JUNIUS which Mr. PARKES was accustomed to lay much stress upon in conversation, and which, we fear, he had not committed to writing. We shall probably refer to some of these hereafter, but we purpose first to give the reader some clear idea of what the published work consists.

Mr. PARKES had written the life of FRANCIS down to 17[illegible]—which just extends to the Junius period. There, unfortunately, his finished labors cease—at the very threshold of his inquiry his hand was stayed. Any one who knew Mr. PARKES will be aware at once what an immense loss to his work this untimely interruption must always be. Mr. MERIVALE came into possession of a large quantity of notes and memoranda belonging to Mr. PARKES, but, as he tells us, they were all rough, imperfect, and without table of contents, index or clue." And he goes on to refer to the circumstances we have already brought before the reader's notice: "Mr. PARKES had evidently trusted to a methodical head and powerful memory, and had accumulated matter upon matter without any attempt as yet to arrange it, or any thought (probably) of that labor of love being executed by other hands than his own. I found many valuable essays, minutes, memoranda, scattered notices on separate sheets of paper, concerning particular points of the subject, and indicating the line of argument which he meant to take respecting it, but nothing complete, or which could be rendered complete." It is certainly not to the discredit of Mr. MERIVALE that he was unable to build up from this scattered and apparently incongruous material that complete structure which Mr. PARKES would undoubtedly have created. But it is easily to be seen that the two men approached the work with totally different intentions. Mr. PARKES, as he tells us himself, proceeded after the manner of a lawyer, working patiently on small facts, tracing them from point to point, tracking out the most trifling incidents which bore upon them, and finally bringing everything to bear upon the general "clue" which he had discovered. We say "discovered," because although Mr. PARKES (as our readers are well aware) was not by any means the first who suspected the connection between FRANCIS and Junius, yet he was the first who lighted upon anything like satisfactory proof of the identity. Mr. PARKES, then, adopted what he describes as the cumulative method, and the process of logical deduction. Mr. MERIVALE looked for direct proof, and as he could nowhere find in the Francis papers an express acknowledgment in this form—"I, PHILIP FRANCIS, wrote the letters of Junius"—he grew discouraged, and as it appears to us, depreciated the value of the documents placed in his hands. He forgot the famous boast of Junius, that he was the "sole depository of his own secret, and that it should perish with him." Mr. PARKES was accustomed to dwell much upon this as a warning to his future readers that what Mr. MERIVALE looked for as "direct evidence," could not possibly be forthcoming. In the mutilation of the Francis papers by Sir PHILIP's own hand, and in the incessant fear which haunted him of detection, there are the indirect proofs that he was not unacquainted with Junius. Mr. MERIVALE says: "There is a striking, almost a terrible, passage in Lady FRANCIS' (his wife's) recollections of him, in which she says that it was the opinion of some of his intimate friends that his hesitation in Parliamentary speaking—which was a main cause of his comparative failure—was partly owing to the consciousness of his secret. He set so constant and habitual a guard on his lips, lest some compromising expression should find its way out of them, that the habit remained even in cases where the 'secret' was not at all in question."

What we have to remember, then, at the outset is, that Mr. MERIVALE has not *completed* Mr. PARKES' work, but merely abruptly closed it, so that it might be sent to the press. He has even put aside untouched many papers which Mr. PARKES thought of importance. This is admitted in the following note by Mr. MERIVALE to Mr. PARKES' introduction: "Mr. PARKES' preface contained acknowledgments of the communication of some other papers which he deemed of value; *but as these have not been used by the present editor*, the passages in question have been omitted."

We shall now give Mr. PARKES' own statement with reference to his work. Referring to his life of FRANCIS down to the appearance of the first letters of Junius, he says:

> "So curious and interesting an inquiry could not, therefore, be ignored in any biography of FRANCIS. The settlement of the Junius question, so far as concerns this claim for FRANCIS, was therefore unavoidable. The play of "Hamlet" would be nothing with the part of *Hamlet* omitted. But the biographer, although familiar with every page of the singular and hitherto endless controversial publications in which that question has been discussed, now seeks to solve the problem by an entirely new process. He had noticed that almost every writer except Mr. TAYLOR and Mr. W. T. SMITH (the last partisan of Lord TEMPLE's claim,) "reasoning backward," had commenced their researches on the false basis of a preconceived theory on the Junius authorship, often keeping back facts that militated against their hypothesis, or overlooking counter circumstances.
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> The late Mr. THOMAS WENTWORTH DILKE, in a series of able articles in the *Athenæum* and *Notes and Queries*, has critically exposed the insufficiency of evidence of all the false claims, still considering that for Sir PHILIP FRANCIS unproven and improbable. Impressed by these instructive articles, and by a most able paper of Mr. CHARLES DE REMUSAT in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, a wholly new system of research and logical deduction has been pursued, with what success the reader must judge for himself. First, the "Letters" and "Miscellaneous Letters" ascribed to JUNIUS, were analysed for their internal evidence of authorship. Secondly, as the undisputed unquestionable productions of his pen were stamped by an unmistakable personal knowledge of the English War and Commissariat Offices, and denoted not only an intimate acquaintance with the names and duties of those departments, but of the secondary Civil Service of our other public offices, the records of the two offices were sought; and though Lord MACAULAY, when Secretary at War in 1840, had, on inquiries, believed them to have been wasted, they were ultimately found to be extant in a store of Chelsea Hospital, probably placed there on one of the many changes of the War Offices. Subsequently a complete set of the old Office Letter Books, comprising the period from 1760 to 1764, (excepting one missing volume,) were discovered in a press of the Treasury. By the liberal permission of the present Earl DALHOUSIE, and the aid of a friend, the late Sir BENJAMIN HAWES, access to and use of these valuable documents were obtained. They have brought to light much valuable matter. Access also was given to the records of the Home Office by the late Sir G. C. LEWIS, who took a special interest in these inquiries, not doubting that such researches were the proper clues to the labrynth of doubt and mystery. His lamented death has deprived these volumes of his promised judgment and review. Further, the Chatham public correspondence, preserved in the old State Paper Office (since removed to the Rolls) afforded valuable materials in dates and other facts. The bulky old law papers of the Treasury, being also transferred to the same depository, and being now well arranged, the pleadings, jury lists, briefs and papers of the prosecutions of WILKE's, and of the publishers of the 'Junius letter to the King,' were found; the Master of the Rolls, Sir JOHN ROMILLY, as always, giving the freest access to our invaluable public records, now brought together and rendered doubly useful in the Rolls buildings. The old India House papers, in 1858, the best arranged and most accessible of any public records, by the aid of Col. SYKES, afforded many materials connected with the administration of that great appanage of our Empire when under the joint (or disjointed) administration of HASTINGS, CLAVERING, MONSON and FRANCIS. No fact or date has been taken for granted, if extant original documents afforded tests. Further, a recognition of the use of most valuable private family papers is due to Mr. CALCRAFT, which contributed curious new information on the confidential relations existing between his grandfather, Mr. JOHN CALCRAFT and FRANCIS. Col. PRINGLE permitted a reexamination of the printed and unpublished Chatham correspondence. The Chatham papers showed another seal as used by Junius, and afforded evidence of the same paper having been used by Junius to WOODFALL, and the Earl. Mr. MURRY, the eminent publisher, now the owner of the Grenville-Junius letters, allowed those original papers for fresh examination, and the opinions of experts of experience. The private family papers of several of the most colorable claimants to the Junius authorship, and the catalogues of their private libraries, were also examined for disproof of such pretensions, or were looked over by their possessors. In many cases they yielded indisputable evidence of non-authorship, being so far useful as negative proofs. Mr. H. F. WOODFALL trustfully lent the entire Junius MSS. of his grandfather, the publisher of the celebrated Letters for re-collations, and a full investigation of the handwritings, writing papers, and seals. Also he lately found numerous editorial manuscripts and correspondence of his grandfather, of essential value in this new Junius investigation. All these are now by purchase, the property of the biographer. The Junius MSS. comprise the proof-sheets, with the MSS. of the notes to the Author's Edition of Junius in 1772. The latter, though often examined do not appear to have received due attention. In many instances the natural hand of the writer, and the numeral figures of Junius are less feigned, and are even occasionally written in a natural hand."

In the appendix to the first of these two volumes we find a fragment of autobiography by FRANCIS, and some notes made by Mr. PARKES on some manuscript private letters of Junius to WOODFALL, which are of great interest. There are also some other valuable documents which Mr. MERIVALE knew not how to dispose of better than by packing them away at the end of the volume. The appendix to the second volume contains a catalogue of tracts in the Library of Sir PHILIP FRANCIS, some writings of FRANCIS, and a very interesting paper by Mr. PARKES on the "Characteristics of Junius as an individual." We shall give some further account of these in our next article; at present we have desired merely to clear the way for an examination of FRANCIS' life. We must now content ourselves with giving a list of the fac similes gathered by Mr. PARKES, and included in these volumes:

1. Specimen of the current epistolary Handwriting of FRANCIS.
2. Specimen of the Clerical Hand commonly used by FRANCIS in copying. Extract of a passage of Cicero, inscribed in a letter of 1780.
3. Smaller specimen of ditto; from an entry by FRANCIS, of a report by himself of a debate in the House of Lords. (March 14, 1770.)
4. Passage in a letter written for FRANCIS by an amanuensis, with words in his own hand introduced.
5. Author of "Candor" to WOODFALL.
6. Junius to WOODFALL, private, No. 2, May 5, 1769.
7. Junius to WOODFALL, private, No. 12, Nov. 12, 1769.

ROME AND THE ROMANS.

American Artists and their Works—European Acquaintance with American Art—Singular Notions Concerning Marble—European Sculpture.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, Nov. 11, 1867.

Revisiting Rome and seeing so much work, particularly in sculpture, going forward in the studios of American artists, and destined for our country, makes us regard with satisfaction the prospect for the future which is opening before us. We are not very old, but we remember when the first statues by GREENOUGH and CRAWFORD were sent to America. Five and twenty or thirty years back a few earnest young Americans, obeying they hardly knew what divine impulse' were groping their way to results much more respectable than any but enthusiasts could have hoped. They were poor and lived on slender means, and wore themselves out with labor, dying too soon, but leaving to us the fruits which fed our first appetite for the beautiful in art, hereafter to be satisfied by the more mature productions of a highly cultivated garden.

The progress which our country has made in the fine arts is encouraging, although it may be small compared with what we are called upon to do, and what we shall yet accomplish. We have sculptors of skill, and have already a few monuments, although we have not yet bestowed Roman honors upon many heroes of the Republic. The City of New-York has few historic memorials, and no capital city needs them more, as proofs of its æsthetic and social advancement. The visitor looks in vain for the statue of HAMILTON, of CLINTON, of FULTON, of WASHINGTON IRVING and of FENIMORE COOPER—names which do so much honor to New-York. A Frenchman once wrote a book on our country, and when he came to the subject of the fine arts he covered his page with a succession of cyphers. That was some time back, before we had made our present respectable beginnings. But Europeans still smile when they hear us talk of what we are doing in the Fine Arts. They frankly acknowledge that there is nothing we cannot do in mechanical invention, and are willing to accept us as their teachers, but that we have taken the first step in fine art culture they still obstinately doubt. The name of our country is still so much associated in their minds with clearing forests, road-making, and the other rude employments of a new settlement, that they believe we have no time, if we have any inclination, to think of anything else. They have even little conception of the love of luxurious display which belongs, unfortunately only too much, to our young national life, and which exhibits itself in mirrors and upholstery more than in those objects of ornament which are the pride and solace of a more advanced culture.

When I tell the people here that there are whole streets of marble buildings in the City of New-York, they open their eyes incredulously, and ask when so much marble was carried from Carrara and Geravezza. They learn for the first time that America is far richer in white marble of large crystalization, suitable for exterior walls, than Italy or any European country, and that we have assurance already that colored marbles in great variety and beauty will be found. It is to be hoped that as the National Capitol is extended, polished granite may be introduced in door-jambs, columns and other forms of interior ornament. One notices in great European buildings that no kind of decoration has greater richness and solidity. National sturctures should be monumental and types of the grandeur and permanence of the national life. To build the Capitol is the work of centuries and it must remain, as long as we preserve our present political system, our noblest symbolical structure. In Europe, the palace and the cathedral are the types of power in the hands of priest and prince; but with us the chamber of legislation and the school are the symbols of power diffused. How natural and right it is, then, that the shrine of the Constitution and the Ark of our liberties should be a building as stately in its proportions and as rich in its ornaments as the wealth and genius of the nation can construct.

We need monuments as proofs of our gratitude to the good men who, with devotion and sacrifice, laid the foundations of our State; we need them to mark the progress of our history—to recall many an heroic event—to chasten our irreverence—and to leave examples to those who come after of our fidelity and patriotism.

An American artist in Italy has made a design for a moument on a scale grand enough to satisfy the most unrestrained aspirations. It is proposed that the structure shall be raised to mark the completion of the first century of the existence of the Republic. The site on which it is to be placed is even selected, and it is Mount Pleasant, in the Central Park. The general idea is that of a pedestal of octagonal form, at least one hundred feet in diameter and two hundred feet high. The faces of the octagon figure are unequal, or such as would be produced by truncating the angles of a parallelogram in the proportion of something like one-fifth or one-sixth of the diameter. The broader surfaces are to have lofty arched openings, to be ornamented with columns and pediments of great massiveness. The attic is noble and simple in its lines; and, in fact, the design in all its details is characterized by the most extreme severity of taste. Impressiveness and beauty are sought by a perfect proportion and harmony of parts in great mass.

Upon this pedestal is to rise a symbolical figure of the Republic three hundred feet in height. The Bavaria at Munich suggests to whoever has seen it the practicability of erecting, and the possible grandeur of a figure, of similar proportions, on a scale five times as great. The Bavaria is in bronze, but the America is to be in marble, built up in blocks, following a scale which an instructed architect would find no great difficulty in establishing. The difficulties to be overcome would be rather those belonging to architecture and engineering than strictly to fine arts. They would not be much greater than those presented in the construction of an elaborate Gothic tower. The head and arms and feet or parts not covered with drapery, would be in metal. The pose given to the figure in the model is one of great majesty, the right hand lifted toward Heaven, and the left falling at the side, holding the Constitution. The vast masses of drapery would sweep to the ground, to use a little poetical extravagance, like a cascade falling out of the sky. In the face it is proposed to idealize the features of WASHINGTON, that image of calm benevolence which all the world has learned to revere.

To augment the patriotic illusion, the artist proposes that the monument shall be commenced in 1776, the centenary of the proclamation of independence, and completed in 1783, the centenary of its establishment. There is certainly something in the suggestion which appeals to the imagination. The foreigner as he enters the country through the door of Sandy Hook and the Bay of New-York, would see at a distance of twenty miles this great figure, seeming like the guardian genious of the country.

Should such a monument ever be built, it would be as wonderful in its way as St. Peter's, or the Alps, and would draw people from all parts of the world to see it. ANGELICO.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Where to Settle in California.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Sept. 27.

As I have often said, no agricultural pursuit in this State is nearly so profitable as vine-growing. The vintager can buy his land for from $5 to $75 an acre, according to its nearness to market. He must have a little capital, so as to be able to wait five or six years, though he can at the same time be supporting himself by some other branch, as wheat-raising or stock-breeding. After six years he can reckon on from $60 to $100 an acre for his grapes; or, for his wine, from $25 up to $600 per acre, according to its quality and his own skill.

But both in farming and vine culture the stranger must bear in mind that he has everything to learn. There is no climate in Europe or the Eastern States and few soils that resemble those of California. The conditions are essentially different, and what would suit our circumstances might be entirely unadapted to these. No one must enter on any branch of agriculture or gardening here and fancy he knows it beforehand, however experienced he may be at home. He must be willing to wait and learn and, indeed, the wisest way would be for every farmer or vine-grower to spend a year in some person's employ before he started for himself. He would really save money and time in this way. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been wasted in California by inexperienced persons experimenting in these branches.

A stranger, desiring to settle in this State, should avoid the river-bottoms, such as the lower plains of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, as those are the only parts of the country subject to the fever and ague; though the land is comparatively cheap, and if a system of irrigation be ever introduced will become valuable wheat land. If he fear great heat, also, he must avoid the foot-hills and the valleys of the Sierras, though it is on these hills that the best vine lands are found, and here the greatest profit in wine-making will be made. Good vine-land can be bought in such places for a mere trifle. But for many years it will be very difficult to build up pleasant homes in these localities. The climate is very hot in Summer; the roads are deep with dust or heavy with mud; there are few good schools or churches; society is very limited, and the aspect of the landscape to a Northerner is very bare and void.

When railroads intersect the whole State, these foot hills will become desirable homesteads. At present their distance from market is a serious objection, as it costs no more to convey a barrel of flour from San Francisco to New-York than from some of these hills to the seaboard. The wheatgrower must not look south of Monterey, as the rust below that point spoils the harvest. Perhaps for both farmer and vinegrower the most desirable parts of the State now are the velleys of the coast range north of the Bay of San Francisco, such as Sonoma, Napa, Petaluma, and even as far north as Russian River. In these lovely valleys a delicious climate prevails. The sun is warm, but in the afternoon the sea breeze from the Golden Gate tempers the air, and the nights are always cool. The coolest of the valleys is Sonoma, and perhaps the best adapted for vinegrowing, though vines grow in them all. Here is a pleasant country—society, too, of vintagers, and an access to the City in a few hours by coach and steamboat. Vine land can be bought here quite cheaply, and market is near at hand. Wheat, however, does not do so well in Sonoma as elsewhere. The other valleys are being opened by railways, and contain the best wheat lands and excellent vineyards. There are very rich wheat lands in the Russian River Valley, and beyond it, which now can be bought for from $10 to $25 an acre, and which in a year or two will be very accessible. The climate is healthy here, though warm in Summer; the scenery is attractive, orchards flourish, and with the sea on one side, and a railroad connecting with the Bay at Petaluma or Vallejo, they will be near the outside world. The country towns have good schools, and they are all near the city. Beyond this, there are said to be good and very cheap farm lands in the Humboldt region—a part of the country I have not explored.

The most attractive parts of the whole State for a farmer or vine-grower, with capital, is the neighborhood of the bay. Here in Contra Costa, Alameda and Santa Clara Counties, are the richest wheat lands in the world, the most luxuriant orchards of every variety of fruit—the quince and the olive growing side by side—and some good vine lands. The climate is perfect; mild in Winter, and not too hot in Summer; market is close by; schools and churches are near; railways and steamboats connect with the outside world. Here, if any where in America, could be built beautiful country homes, surrounded by fields rich with profitable harvest. But land is high, from $50 to $75 an acre, though a crop of from forty to seventy bushels of wheat could be reasonably expected, which would be a handsome return on the cost, both of land and cultivation.

The farmers in these counties are rich. Vine-growing here is still an experiment, and no good wine has been made in the whole region. Grapes, however, must pay well. Orchards have been overdone and scarcely repay, except as a luxury.

Of the south of California—the sunny and fertile region about Los Angeles and Santa Barbara—I have spoken before. In a material point of view, this is undoubtedly the most desirable part of the State for an immigrant; that is, land in proportion to its price will yield more to the cultivator. He can grow here, oranges, lemons, almonds, figs, olives and the rarest vines. The vineyards bear most beautifully. The drawbacks are the want of water, which, however, in certain localities can be obtained by a little outlay, the want of good harbors, and above all, the low educational and moral status of the population. The climate too, though not oppressive, is enervating. A combined emigration of Yankees could easily overcome many of the moral disadvantages which result from the "Southern" and Spanish influences, and, I fully believe, could make those counties one of the gardens of the world. There is an opening to immigration now, from the fact of several of the large estates being in process of breaking up. Sheep-raising could be carried on here with great profit. But the great wealth of this region most always lie in its fruit, and whatever of these can be condensed or preserved for market, will always pay. The problem of a first-class wine they have not yet solved.

The other portions of the South, such as San Bernadino, Tulare and Fresno Counties, though containing some beautiful fertile valleys and much undeveloped wealth, are in general too desolate and barren, and too remote from market to attract the immigrant farmer.

The true policy for a new settler coming here would be to purchase before the Pacific Road is finished, as the labor and capital which will pour in with this will raise most of the valuable grain lands of the State to a high point. Whether on the whole a family can live here as cheaply as in the Western and Atlantic States is a difficult question. Flour is at about half the price of the New-York market; meats are a little cheaper, and would be far cheaper but for the scarcity of cattle since the destruction by the drouth. In general, hereafter, meat will be much lower. Clothing is about the same; but the high price of labor and the extravagant habits of the people (a bequest of the mining era) raise all small expenses. The measure of the economy of a population is the subdivision of money. In Germany we have change to one-tenth of a cent; here the lowest change is the dime. And in this, as with our uncertain standard of value in the East, the small shopkeepers get the advantage of the consumers.

Their price for an article is five cents, but they have no change for a quarter except a dime, so they gain fifty per cent. This runs through all small expenditure. I was assured, on good anthority, that the over-change taken in this way by WELLS & FARGO for their postal envelopes range between $25 and $100 a day.

It has seemed to me that, on the whole, every householder's expenses were about thirty-three per cent. greater here than at home, with less comfort for the money—that is, the paper dollar in the East is about equal to the gold one in California. C. L. B.

The Election in Ohio—What it Meant—Negro Suffrage—Extract from a Private Letter.

DELAWARE, Ohio, Monday, Nov. 25, 1867.

Now, while my paper is before me, permit me to say a few words in relation to the late election in Ohio. By those whom we intended should best understand it, it is attributed to all kinds of reasons except the true one. We intended it for the ultra Radicals, and that they should understand it as a caution in their wicked career. Now they pretend that the result was because they did not go far enough; and it was only the result of prejudice and ignorance. They now threaten to carry out their original intention, and enforce a uniform election law, (franchise) regardless of all constitutional principles; and other measures of consolidation, of the powers of Congress and United States Government. Let me say that if anything like this is done, or the lead of the ultra Radicals is any further followed, the days of the Republican party are numbered. There were in Ohio, 40.000 or 50,000 votes given at the late election by men who voted the Republican ticket throughout, (as I did myself) except that we struck out the constitutional amendment and voted no. We did this for no other reason than to let the Radicals (whose measures we wholly disapproved,) know that they must stop and consider where they stand. We did not care so much as to the amendment so far as Ohio was concerned, for there are only about 7,000 colored votes in Ohio, altogether, and about one-half of these now vote as being half white—they are only excluded by our laws when more black than white. But this was our own concern, and Congress had no right, constitutionally or otherwise, to interfere. We thought that this was enough to let the Radicals know where they stood; and these 40,000 or 50,000 will next time vote against them if they continue their radical measures. This vote was not given by prejudiced and ignorant men; but by the most intelligent and influential men of the country—men who well understood what they were doing. The most of them were old Whigs, who always voted the Republican ticket; and were the most determined men in the support of the Government and country in the late war; but who can go the Radical policy no further.

These men are not prejudiced against the negro; but are among his best friends. They were for the abolishment of slavery—for giving to and protecting the negro in all his civil rights, just as we do our women and young men before they are voters, or foreigners before they are naturalized. When we go this far we have gone far enough for the present; and beyond this let every State settle the franchises of voters for themselves. When we have made voters of 4,000,000 of people, we have introduced into our politics a terrible element to be controlled. And depend upon it, that element will not be controlled by the best portion of our people, but will, as sure as you live, fall into the hands and control of the lowest and meanest demagogues in the country. We do not wish that our country should become a mongrel race, and controled or influenced by other races, as Africans, Chinese, Coolies or Japanese, who are now immigrating here by thousands, but should be Caucassian race, a homogenious people, capable of understanding and maintaining a Republican Government. But by this mixture we shall be no better than Mexico.

My space will not permit me to give you all our reasons and views; but this will suffice to give you some idea of our position, and why our late vote was given as it was. I hope the Radicals will take the warning in due time.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Work of Parliament—Government Measures—Condition of the Grand Trunk Railway—Parliamentary Salaries—The Food Excitement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Friday, Nov. 22, 1867.

Parliament makes but slow progress, and members appear more desirious of evoking party strife than settling the affairs of the Dominion. Last night this was made particularly manifest, and a lively debate sprung up upon a motion for the production of correspondence between the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and the General Government, with regard to the formation of the local Government. Of course there could not be any such correspondence, as the mover of the resolution well knew; but he wanted to have a drive at the Ontario Premier, and took this method of doing it. He made nothing by the move, however, for he soon saw that he had made a mistake in stirring up party matters, and he found little sympathy in the House. The fact is, Dr. PARKER, the mover, is trying hard to make himself conspicuous. Previous to the elections he was favorable to the present Government, but saw cause for halting between two opinions, and finally he was elected without opposition, neither the Conservatives nor Reformers being able to discover to which party he belonged. He got down to Ottawa, and during the discussion on the Address attempted to define his position, and failed; in fact made a complete breakdown, and had to apologize to the House. Shortly after he managed to get up a debate on the matter of honors conferred upon members of the Government by the Queen, in which he cut an extremely sorry figure. His third appearance was last evening, when he made even a worse display than on the previous occasions. The motion, nevertheless, caused quite a warm discussion, when the head of the Federal Cabinet was necessitated to reply to the attacks made upon him, and he did so successfully. The breeze was rather unexpected, but it made a strong impression, and some hard things were said. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, Messrs. JOHN S. MACDONALD and MCDOUGALL were forced out, and they certainly did themselves credit. The connection is rather a singular one, for it is not long since the two latter were fighting hard against the first-named. The gallant leader of the Administration has certainly performed an extraordinary feat in taming two such bitter opponents as Messrs. MACDONALD and MCDOUGALL used to be. The scene must have been worth seeing.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

The Government were indifferently prepared with business for Parliament, but they have introduced a number of their measures, none of which, however, are of particular interest, being all intended for the consolidation of the Government. The conjecture respecting the business of the Commons is fully verified by the statement of the leader of the Government the other evening. He announced the following as the measures that will be dealt with in the first part of the session—that is, the present sitting: A Postal Bill, the Intercolonial Railway Bill, Tariff and Excise Laws, Customs Regulation Act, Excise Regulation Act, *Habeas Corpus* Act, and Supply Bill. All these measures are necessary to the proper working of the Government, and could not be delayed, with the exception of the Railway Bill, and that must be dealt with as a matter of necessity. Some dissatisfaction is felt in consequence of the apparent do-nothing policy of the Government, but the feeling is not very strong, as the promised measures are more than were expected.

A question has arisen with regard to the legality of members of the respective local Governments sitting in the House of Commons, and the matter has been referred to one of the Committees. In the meantime a bill has been introduced declaring it illegal for any member to hold two seats—one in the Commons and another in the Legislature. This will settle, one way or the other, the long disputed question of dual seats. It is thought the measure may pass in such a form as to prevent dual representation after the present Parliamentary term.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The condition of the Grand Trunk Railway has been much spoken of lately, in consequence of the dissatisfaction shown with regard to it in England among the bond and share holders. The road is in the worst possible state, and a large sum will be needed to put it in proper repair. With the view of doing so as soon as possible, a bill will be introduced in the House of Commons to amend the previous act so as to permit of raising the requisite sum. This will probably be the last time anything will be done to put the road in good condition under the present management. The bondholders will not submit to repeated drafts of money to prop up the ruinous enterprise; they seem to think they have done enough, and do not care to authorize a much further expenditure. There is something wrong in the concern, or it would be in a better condition than it is. Fifteen millions of dollars have already been expended, of which about seven millions went for the Victoria Bridge. Now half a million more is asked for.

PARLIAMENTARY SALARIES.

The sessional allowance of members has been fixed at the rates already alluded to, and the salaries of the Speakers of the Senate and Commons are placed at $3,000 each, which is $1,000 less than was formerly paid. The local Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec will meet at the same time, 27th December, and that of Ontario is expected to sit only two days, simply with the object of complying with the law, and adjourn to meet again in January. The arrangement is, perhaps, the best that could be made under the circumstances, but it is rather awkward for the local and general Parliaments to be in session about the same time. This is undoubtedly owing to members of the local Parliament having seats also in the Commons. Mr. BLAKE is the only member of the Ontario Opposition holding a seat in both Houses.

GOLD EXCITEMENT.

The gold excitement in Madoc is getting up again, in consequence of some recent tests in the Richardson mine. It is stated that rich deposits have been found, and that the crushing process is proving that the gold-bearing quartz is richer than was at first supposed. There has been a vast deal of humbugging in connection with this gold mining, but there can be no probable doubt now that gold is to be had in paying quantities in at least some portions of the Madoc District. It will require another year to test the thing fairly.

DIFFICULTY AMONG STUDENTS.

There was a jolly little row among the law students at Osgood Hall here. It appears that the difficulty arose among the candidates for barristers, one of whom, from Cornwall, got into his head that as all the honors were carried off by Toronto candidates, of course favoritism must be exercised. The result of this piece of imprudence was immediately resented. The students stripped for a regular "mill," and soon a stirring scene was presented. It was some time ere order could be restored. Report says that the Law Society will take cognizance of the matter, and bring the whole of the belligerents to account for such a disgraceful exhibition of muscular skill within the halls of justice.

THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT.

The extension of the *habeas corpus* is looked upon as a measure of precaution against any further attempts at invasion. It is regarded as the most efficient means of preventing Fenian sympathizers in the country holding out inducements to the regularly organized party in the United States. The law has had a good effect so far.

FOREIGN PERSONALS.—The following is a list of Americans registered at Messrs. J. W. TUCKER & Co.'s, Paris, from the 7th to the 14th November: New-York—Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wolcott, Mrs. W. S. Wilmerding, Miss Wilmerding, Mr. John A. Robinson and family, Miss J. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Hurlbut, Mrs. W. H. Scott, Miss Susie H. Scott, Mr. L. M. Thorn and family, Mrs. Thos. Eggleston, Mr. R. J. Gatling, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Edwards, Mr. W. Y. Mortimer, Mr. and Mr. John Cryder, Mr. R. M. Waters and family, Mr. and Mrs. T. Sheldon. Brooklyn—Adrian Vanhindern and family, Mr. Stephen W. Healy. Boston—Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Scudder, Mr. William R. Ware, Dr. Horace Richardson, Miss E. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Warren, Miss Anna M. Granezco, Mr. H. Putnam Kuhn. San Francisco—Mr. Wm. Melvin Smith, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Dewey. Chicago—Mr. Lambert Free and family, Mr. H. H. Maggie. Albany, N. Y.—Mr. Hugh J. Hasting and family. Texas—Miss Raguet. Georgia—Mr. James H. Shorter. St. Louis, Mo.—Louis De Combe. New-Haven, Conn.—Mr. J. M. Parker, M. D. New-Orleans—Paul Morphy. United States—J. Stearns, M. D., James Hand, Secretary United States Consulate, Paris.

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

General Summary of the Transactions of the Commission since its Organization.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NORTH PLATTE, Nebraska, Nov. 25, 1867.

We have arrived at the quondam City of North Platte direct from Fort Laramie. The Indians whom we expected to meet here have not arrived, and the Commissioners are getting tired of waiting for them. They are expected to arrive to-morrow night, and if the treaty prepared be signed by them the work of the Commission will be successfully closed for the season. I give you a brief summary of the operations of the Commission during the past Summer.

The bill for the appointment of the Indian Peace Commission passed Congress during the very last days of the July session, and was approved by the President on the 20th of July. By the 1st of August the military appointments had been made, and the Commission was complete. Instructions were given, and on the 6th of August the Commission held its first meeting in St. Louis, all the members being present excepting Gen. TERRY. The Commission organized by the election of Hon, N. G. TAYLOR, President, and A. S. H. WHITE, Secretary. On the 7th another meeting was held, at which it was determined to send runners out into the Indian country to assemble all the Northern tribes at Fort Laramie, Dacotah, on the 15th of September, and all the Southern Indians at Fort Larned one month later; the Commission in the meantime to take steamer and proceed up the Missouri River as far as possible, and confer with the Indians in Nebraska and Dacotah, known as the Upper Missouri Indians.

On the 12th of September the Commission convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, which lasted two days, during which Gen. Hancock, Father de Sweet, Gov. Crawford, Col. Leavenworth, Superintendent Murphy, and Messrs. Tappan and Butterfield were examined in reference to Indian affairs, and much valuable information obtained from them.

The Commission then proceeded up the river, stopping at the Omaha agency a short time, visiting the mission school, passing the Indian children in review, hearing them read, sing, &c. They then proceeded up the river to a point sixty miles above Fort Sully, holding short councils with the different tribes, examining the land with a view to the selection of reservations, and arranging for holding councils with the different tribes on their way back.

The first council of any considerable importance was held at Fort Sully, with the chiefs and head men of six different tribes. All of the sayings were reported and will be published with the report of the Commission. After this council they proceeded down the river, holding councils with the Yankton and Santee, Sioux, Poncas and other Indians, at all of which very valuable information was obtained, exhibiting the most infamous treatment of Indians, robbery of annuities, prostitution of Indian women, violation of the nation's plighted faith, a systematic starvation and killing, of the wards of the Government, by agents, officers, soldiers and citizens of the United States. A most atrocious and startling record over which Americans have every reason to blush shame and confusion.

Arriving at Omaha, the Commissioners left the steamer and proceeded to the North Platte, on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, where the first council was held with the Indians of the Plains, represented by the chiefs SPOTTED TAIL, SWIFT BEAR, BIG MOUTH, PAWNEE KILLER, MAN AFRAID OF HIS HORSES, and others. This was very satisfactory; presents were given them—powder and guns, clothing and provisions. A telegram was received from Fort Laramie that the Indians had not yet reached that post, and the Commission adjourned to meet at Medicine Lodge Creek, south of Fort Larned, on Oct. 15. At this place, Superintendent MURPHY had assembled the Kiowas, Comanches, Arrapahoes and Apaches. The Cheyennes were daily expected. At the time agreed upon the Commission were on the ground and a council was held with the two first mentioned tribes. I should have stated that the Commission was joined while up the Missouri River by Gen. TERRY. Hon. N. G. TAYLOR left it at Omaha to return to Washington on important business, rejoining it again on its return to that place, and proceeding with it to North Platte. Both of these gentlemen remained with the Commission until after the Laramie Council. At St. Louis, while on their way to Medicine Lodge Creek, Gen. SHERMAN was ordered to Washington and Gen. AUGER was detailed to act in his place in the Commission.

The Commissioners did not leave Medicine Lodge Creek until a treaty of peace and of settlement of past difficulties and preparations for the future had been made with all the Southern Indians and the war closed in that quarter.

From Medicine Lodge Creek the Commission proceeded to Fort Laramie to meet the Sioux and Crows. They arrived early in November.

The frequent postponement of the time appointed to meet the Sioux at Fort Laramie, which the Commission were compelled to make in order to fill other engagements, and the lateness of the season at the time the Commission reached Fort Laramie, prevented a council with the Sioux this Fall, and it will not be held until next June, at which time all the Northern Indians agree to meet the Commission in council for the purpose of making a firm and lasting peace.

At Laramie a delegation of Crows met the Commission in council, and a very satisfactory talk was had with them. They expressed a desire to have a permanent reservation set apart for them on the Missouri River, extending from the mouth of the Yellow Stone, and running south to the Big Horn River. They expressed a willingness to sign a treaty then if the Commissioners insisted upon it, but they preferred to defer it until they were all together at the next June council. The signing of the treaty was not insisted upon, and in compliance with the wishes of the Crows it was postponed for the present. It was thought better that the Crows should go into that council uncommitted to any party, so as to enable them to bring about a better understanding with them, and thus secure a more satisfactory and permanent peace. In the meantime all the Indians are to remain at peace on the Plains. C. H.

The Punishment of Crime in Virginia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 20th of November, in the course of a letter from "Our Own Correspondent," Richmond, Nov. 18, 1867, in regard to a murder trial, there occurs this sentence: "Was there ever a white man hung for murder in Virginia?" As this is inclosed by brackets, possibly it was interpolated in your office. But whether originating inconsiderately with some one on the TIMES' staff, or viciously elsewhere, I ask space to inquire why is such a question as that propounded in the face of the criminal annals of Virginia? Why is this suggested wrong done to the strict regard for law, which has ever characterized the judicial proceedings in that State? To whomsoever wrote the question printed in the TIMES, I say, I challenge comparison of the escutcheon of Virginia in this respect with that of any Northern State. If there have, indeed, been few white men hung for murder in Virginia, permit me to say, that it has been because singularly few white men have done the deed of murder in Virginia, or even homicide, except in war. Fewer, I will venture to assert, in proportion to population, than in Massachusetts. I recollect two prominent trials for murder during the war. In one the culprit was convicted and hung, though of highly respectable family; in the other, the man slain and he who slew him were citizens of other States. The victim fell in a street affair—not a Virginia fashion—and the plea of self-defence set up on the trial was strongly supported. I shall not go, however, into any regular history of murder trials in the State, but I call on those who make or suggest this allegation against Virginia society to substantiate it by some notable instance of unpunished murder in Virginia. Yet to warrant it there should be adduced not one but a series of cases! When, Sir, you look into this matter, you will be bound to tell your readers that the crime of murder, nay, the act of civil homicide, has been singularly rare in Virginia.

And now, sir, let me say there is harm, politically and nationally, in this fashion of thing. It displays implacability and a supreme lack of magnanimity in the triumphant section, a disposition to sneer, snarl and rail at the vanquished, wholly foreign to noble natures and manly habitudes. It nourishes sectional discord, irritates old sores, tends to perpetuate sectional enmity, and will keep the peoples of the several States from ever becoming a nation, living homogeneously together in times of peace, and ready to make common cause and fight under the same flag in war. And in that connection, pray tell your readers whether, in your judgment, that can ever be a strong or a safe people among whom one geographical section dominates by weight of numbers, and loses no occasion to alienate, to mortify and offend, by the imputation of bad morals, a low state of intelligence and culture, and lawless modes of life, in another section that embraces, as does the South to-day, over eight millions of a race whose shining martial qualities have attracted the wonder of the civilized world. Tell them whether such a state of affairs will not be sure to leave your people in war perilously vulnerable! It has been charged that the wars hitherto (since that of the Revolution of 1776,) have been made and waged in the interest of the South. Hereafter any war likely to happen, assuredly will be in behalf of Northern ideas, or interests or ambition. VIRGINIA.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Municipal Politics—The Combination Against the Republican Nomination—The P. L. L.'s. Looking After the Loaves and Fishes—The Temperance Alliance.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 28, 1867.

Municipal politics have become interesting. The Republicans are not going to have their own way at the next election, as the more confident of them supposed. Boston has until within a few years flourished financially to the satisfaction of all its citizens, but the past two years have been marked by anything but an economical expenditure of money at the City Hall. Excessive taxation and a "pound foolish" policy in relation to public improvements have characterized the administration of late, until the people have become sick of the old political furniture and desire an entire new stock. It is a fact that taxation per head in Boston is higher than in New-York. Our "city fathers" appropriate over a million of dollars at a single stroke of the pen, but grudgingly offer to pay for new brooms to sweep the streets. Perhaps there never was a time since the incorporation of the city that the citizens manifested so much interest in a municipal election as now. Heavy taxation and mismanagement, coupled with the depression of business, seems to have brought about this encouraging state of affairs. As I predicted some time ago, OTIS NORCROSS and Dr. NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF are the candidates for the Mayoralty. Mr. NORCROSS is the candidate of the Radical portion of the Republican party. The Conservative element in secret conclave voted against him. But NORCROSS has not yet accepted the nomination for reëlection. There is a funny hitch about this. He has given notice that he will withhold his answer until he shall have learned what nominees for Aldermen are to be placed on the ticket with himself, under the plea that in order to make his influence effective he must have a Board of Aldermen that will coöperate with him. The fact of it is, the present Mayor has had a quarrel with several of the Aldermen on important measures for the improvement of the City, as well as upon some minor subjects, and should it happen that the certain obnoxious Aldermen are renominated, Mr. NORCROSS will decline being a candidate. In such an event Mr. GEORGE W. MESSINGER will be nominated in his place. Mr. MESSINGER's aspirations for the Mayoralty are of the most ardent character. In the contest for the Republican nomination that gentleman was Mr. NORCROSS' competitor. He is a Conservative. Dr. NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF is the Democratic and License candidate for Mayor. He was also nominated for the same position by the "Workingmen," in secret council, a few days since. The Conservative Republicans, Workingmen, and "Liberals," promise to give SHURTLEFF an united support. With the Democratic vote his election would seem a foregone conclusion. Indeed, many Republicans regard the Doctor's success a fixed fact, though an attempt is made to disguise this feeling. The Doctor is very popular among all classes of our citizens. Without an exception it is conceded on all sides that he is the best fitted man for the position. He has been twice defeated for the Mayoralty, but under circumstances entirely different from those that now govern the situation. He is a Bostonian, and has been prominently and actively before the public for thirty years. Perhaps better than any other man here he understands comprehensively the educational, correctional and benevolent interests of the city. It was once said of him that he "knew the history of every square foot of ground in the City of Boston." His virtues and amiable traits of character, linked with fine administrative ability and good judgment, recommend him highly for the position. The nomination for candidates for Aldermen, by the four parties, will be effected next week. The friends of Dr. SHURTLEFF promise to support the nominees of the Republican Party, provided they are pledged to an economical reform. At the coming election the sister City of Roxbury will lose her identity as a distinct municipality, and will take part in the election of a Mayor and other officers. The Democracy, with their usual shrewdness, and confident of electing their candidate for Mayor, at the Nominating Convention adopted a resolution protesting against the passage by Congress of the proposed articles of impeachment, as derogatory to the national reputation, and fatal to the business interests of the people. In the event of the success of their candidate, the Democratic papers here will take especial pains to telegraph to ANDREW JOHNSON that the City of Boston, and the home of Senator SUMNER, "protests against the partisan haste of Congress to present for impeachment the President of the United States because he faithfully upholds and defends the Constitution of the land," or something to that effect. On this point it is correct to say that not one of the daily papers here is in favor of impeachment of the President. The coming election being a local affair, the Republican Ward and City Committee choose to express no opinion on that or any other subject affecting the interests of the country; but the Democrats, having nothing to lose, can venture upon such expressions with impunity. The Conservative Republicans attempted something of the kind, but "policy" interposed, and hence they will be found reënacting the course pursued on the day of the State election, when Boston gave unexpectedly a Democratic majority.

THE LOAVES AND FISHES.

The P. L. L. party, with a view to "secure the fruits" of the recent "political battle," are reminding each other of the "mutual pledge of honor" that they would not "vote for any man for any office who is not a known friend of liberal legislation;" and in order that in the new Legislature they may act understandingly, a secret circular has been forwarded to the "Grand Council of Massachusetts," looking to a defeat of the election of JOHN MORISSEY to the position of Sergeant-at-Arms in the next Senate. Mr. MORISSEY has held that position many years; he is a true Republican, a model officer; but he happens to be a strong friend of prohibition, and, unfortunately, by his vote and influence, is said to have labored to defeat the election of liberal candidates. As the License Party have a large majority in the Senate, the election of a prohibitionist to the position of Sergeant-at-Arms is impossible. The councils of the P. L. L. have united in recommending WILLARD A. HARRINGTON, of Brighton, as Mr. MORISSEY's successor. It is understood that the License Party have decided to adopt a similar course in relation to all the legislative offices.

THE TEMPERANCE REPULSE.

The "Temperance Alliance" have just discovered that they have been defeated, and its Committee say that had the Liquor Law been executed in Boston it would have proved a success in the State, and there would have been no opposition to it. The "Temperance Alliance" now claim, however, that to the Prohibitionists alone the Republican Party owes its continuance in power in this State; that the principle of prohibition has actually received at the polls an emphatic indorsement, and that it should, therefore, engraft this principle upon its future creed. Had the true temperance Republicans abstained from supporting Gov. BULLOCK, Mr. ADAMS, the Democratic candidate, would have been elected by 20,000 majority. The "Temperance Alliance" is still hopeful. It contends that prohibition is the only possible principle to restrain the liquor traffic, and that "Massachusetts will arise from her defeat stronger and purer than ever before," to become a leader of the people. VIGIL.

The Billion Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper of the 27th contains a very interesting article on our national debt, signed A. B. C. He quite good-naturedly and emphatically condemns all the newspapers in the country for being bold enough to give the amount of our debt as three billions. Mr. A. B. C. seems to think that one billion is equal to one million of millions, or 1,000,000,000,000. But Mr. A. B. C. will also please remember that there is also another method of counting, called the French method, and which is mostly used in this country, which method teaches us that one billion is equal to one thousand millions, or 1,000,000,000. And then perhaps he will see that he was a little too hasty in condemning all his fellow-beings who did not think and speak as he did. By inserting the above in your columns for the special benefit of A. B. C., you will oblige D. E. F.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

The Problem of City Government and the Convention—Elected and Appointed Officers.

The people of the City of New-York—rather its politicians—are in a fever of excitement over the approaching election of a Mayor. All will admit that the character of the Government of the City for years to come will be greatly affected by the selection made. Every man feels he has a stake in the issue. Let all feel that no controlling political principle is involved. Most persons are painfully conscious that a "ring" of adroit managers, looking mainly to personal and pecuniary consequences, have such irresistible control that there is little chance for the disinterested intelligence and the virtue of the City to be felt. Immense sums of money are expended on the canvass, to be refunded out of the spoils of office and the opportunities of corruption. Every clerk in every department feels that his place depends on the success of his candidate, and he dare not do otherwise than compromise every official duty and devote his time and influence in behalf of that candidate. This causes the affairs of the City to be neglected, demoralizes its clerical service, makes the tenure of office so precarious as to exclude the best class of men, and destroys the sense of official responsibility. On the other hand, every candidate for office promises places as a reward for support, and before the election comes off all the offices are pledged, not to the most experienced, honest and competent men, but to the most active, reckless and servile tools of the candidate.

The more frequent the elections are, the more constant and pernicious are these evils. There being no political or moral principles directly involved in a municipal election, it is uncontrolled by any elevating considerations, and dwindles into a little more than a mere scramble for spoils or a contest between corrupt "rings" or ambitious personal aspirants, who expect to reward their followers from the public taxes and marshal them as a general does his hosts for battle. Whichever gains the victory brings into office a large number of incompetent clerks and officers, inexperienced in the complicated details of City Government, and resolved on reimbursing themselves the expenses of the campaign, and not much regarding what else may happen to the City during their short and irresponsible career. Now, what is needed is an honest, experienced clerical force and heads of departments to perform the ministerial and executive duties of a City Government, who shall at all times be held to a strict accountability, but shall hold their places by a long tenure, only liable to be cut short by proof of dishonesty or incompetency. Until such results are secured, the government of cities will not be much improved. There is no good reason why the clerks in the City offices, like policemen and the officers of the Board of Health, should not hold their places during good behavior. Let such be the rule, and the whole spirit and object of a Mayoralty election would be changed, and the office of Mayor would loose most of its attractions for Fernando Wood, and would not be the less honorable and dignified in the estimation of any man worthy to fill it.

There is little gained in appointing municipal officers, if, when they are once in place, fidelity and ability does not insure permanency of tenure. So long as every popular election determines who shall hold every clerkship, tend every fire, sweep every hall and light every gas-light in the City, nearly all the evils of a popular election of every ministerial and executive officer will continue.

The pernicious and unfounded theory—one on which so many corrupt demagogues ride into power, and by which so many honest voters are blinded—that the people do not govern unless they elect every inferior officer and every ministerial agent, annually costs the City of New-York hundreds of thousands of dollars, and involves a constant and alarming municipal degradation. It is rightly and fully comprehended, in a great measure, an explanation of the disgraceful and dangerous fact that there is not elsewhere to be found in the City or country any business of equal magnitude or importance that is conducted by so inferior, corrupt, incompetent or inexperienced men as those who conduct and control the municipal administration of the City of New-York. Certainly, among the officers there are a few who are experienced and competent; but take the official and clerical force as a whole, and the comparison is alarmingly true. What portion of the clerks could get places in a first-class mercantile house? When will the time come that a person soliciting a place as a clerk in a department must be examined and found qualified before he can be appointed, and must be tried and found guilty, like a policeman, before he can be dismissed at the bidding of a popular demagogue who has bought or intrigued himself into the Mayoralty?

But it was our purpose to further refer to the popular objections to appointed officers, based on the theory that all appointments are an invasion of the rights of the City to elect all its officers, as well as make all its laws. Little progress can be made toward selecting officers by the best methods so long as one of the proposed methods is successfully branded by its opponents as an invasion of ancient and inherent powers and rights of the City. All charges of that nature, however, are easily refuted, and we will conclude by a further reference to early legislation tending to confirm what we have already asserted—that at no period has there been less interference than under the Constitution of 1846 with what are called the rights of this City; and to show, also, that the larger portion of what are popularly called the original powers of the City Government are no more than delegations—loans during good use—of authority from the State to the City. And here again we quote from the copious report to which we have before referred:

A law was passed by the State Legislature in 1799, entitled "An act to invest the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty with adequate power 'relative to health;'" and we have already called attention to the act of 1803, "to invest the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty with adequate powers relative to police and health."

In 1801 an act was passed relative to this City, entitled "An act for regulating streets, wharves and slips."

In 1806 an was passed entitled "An act, &c., to grant additional powers and rights to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York," &c.

In these acts it is not only clear that the City holds the condition of a donee of liberal grants of power and authority from the State, but that the great health and police powers, which so many politicians now claim to have always belonged to the City, are in a large measure, at least, free gifts from the State. And it may be added that an act, passed in the year 1800, authorized the purchase of "houses and lots dangerous to health," for the purpose of removal or improvement—a power far beyond that given to the present Board of Health, though given by the English Health Laws.

Nor is this all; the act of 1803 is a State "regulation of streets, wharves and slips" in the City of New-York. The act is an assertion by the State of the authority now vested in the Street Department of the City Government over wharves and streets; in other words, it contains something approximating to the authority invoked by the Wharf and Pier Commission Bill and the Public Works Bill of the last session united. And it was passed at a session when the City was represented by such men as Thomas Storm (then Speaker) and Daniel D. Tompkins. In 1803 De Witt Clinton succeeded Edward Livingston as Mayor of New York, and Mr. Clinton continued to hold that office, with a slight interruption, till 1815.

An act passed in 1809 is entitled "An act to invest the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty with further powers relative to pawnbrokers."

An act passed in 1812 is entitled "An act to grant certain additional powers to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York," &c.; among the powers therein given are powers over Sunday laws, pawnbrokers, butchers, and hackney coaches.

When one reads these statutes, enacted in the early morning following the Revolution, when New-York was represented by great and wise men, and then listens to the loud protest of demagogues, and the undignified proceedings of the present City Council, (approved by the Mayor,) claiming it to be justly aggrieved and deprived of natural rights, because the State lately resumed the exercise of some wholesome power over "pawnbrokers" and "hackney coaches," and for the preservation of decency on Sunday, he is forcibly reminded of the ancient fable which narrates what an angry refusal attended a certain owner's request of her property loaned to one in distress.

But it is said that if the Legislature did, in early days, give the City most of the great powers it now claims to have been always its own, and did often legislate about them, that it did not perpetually interfere in the petty details of little subjects, to the great annoyance of worthy city officials. Let us glance at a few facts and see if this assertion be true:

In 1741 the Colonial Legislature passed "An act for keeping the roads in repair from New-York to Kings Bridge."

In 1751 it passed "An act for repairing Bloomingdale road."

In 1753 it passed "An act for mending and repairing pumps and wells in the City of New-York."

In 1754 "An act for removing nuisances in the City of New-York."

In 1764 "An act to raise a tax to repair wells in the City of New-York."

In 1764 "An act regulating public roads in the City of New-York."

In 1770 "An act relative to wells and pumps."

In 1792 "An act to fill in the meadows and extend Roosevelt-street."

In 1792 "An act for an officer of excise."

The list could be extended at pleasure, but we have carried it through the Revolution, when the great American ideas, so often invoked, are supposed to have been born, and across that whole period so generally referred to as that in which the rights of the City were respected by the State.

As some persons are even bold enough to maintain that the control of the State over the tax levy of the City is a modern aggression, it may be mentioned that an act was passed in 1774, entitled "An act to empower the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen to raise a tax levy;" and that a like act has been passed every subsequent year from 1774 to this time. And if the opinion of those having ample means of knowledge, and no hostile bias, may be accepted, it is not yet time to "invest" the City with more extended powers in this particular.

In his annual message for 1865, Mayor Gunther says, speaking of the unfitness of the Common Council to control the tax levy, "it not only justifies, but really *compels* the Legislature to interpose and determine the amounts to be raised for each specific object of municipal expenditure."

No just conception can be formed of the variety of those city inspection laws, (already referred to,) or of the extent to which they interfered with City affairs, or of the number of offices they created, short of reference to some of them; and we refer to the following, enacted *during a single month of a single session* of the Legislature of 1813:

1. "An act for the inspection of flour and meal, and to fix the standard of the weight of grain," &c.
2. "An act for the repacking and inspection of beef and pork.
3. "An act for the inspection of fish."
4. "An act concerning the inspection of pot and pearl ashes."
5. "An act to regulate the culling of staves and heading."
6. "An act concerning the inspection of sole leather."

The next month of the same session opened with such laws as the following:

"An act relative to the pilots of the port of New-York."

"An act authorizing a dam to be built across Harlem River."

"An act concerning pilots of the port of New-York."

"An act relative to the management of a lottery in New-York."

Here are ten acts passed in less than two months, each interfering with the petty details of City affairs, and six of them relating to the single subject of inspection!

The real explanation of the clamor now made against appointed officers, who are to hold their places with some permanency, is to be sought in the fact that they limit the spoils of office and defeat the opportunities of corruption, and not in any honest regard for municipal prerogatives or respect for municipal precedents.

FINANCIAL.

The Policy of Inflation—Popular Delusions in Regard to the Currency.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is a perfectly sincere, wealthy and patriotic party in this country who fully believe that every evil, financial and commercial, can be cured by Government adding to the present already irredeemable circulation another and larger dose.

It must be admitted their arguments are, at first sight, more plausible than the "on to specie payment" theory. They say this: We have a world of our own here; we produce nearly everything, and can make almost everything that is made abroad. The less intercourse we have with these strangers who foist useless luxuries on us the better. The gold that we absolutely require for Government, and for such articles as tea, coffee, &c., we can easily get by selling our surplus produce to the outer world. Here, in our own country, we want a universal currency, guaranteed by Government, or ourselves, which is the same. Money, and plenty of it, is necessary for the welfare, development and happiness of the country; and as we give it, firstly, a security beyond a doubt, and, secondly, a universal par circulation in one of the largest countries in the world, and among thirty-five millions of people, we need not bother ourselves about the influence it has on those countries who have a specie circulation. In short, we don't want gold and silver at all; we want a pure and simple paper circulation.

Now, there is no doubt if we could build a wall around the United States, and have no intercourse with the outer world, that such a procedure would be the best device for man's happiness. We would have a sort of golden age, produced by the means of paper.

But, suppose we have an inflated currency and no wall around the country, the necessaries of life must be not only influenced, but regulated in price, by the depreciation the currency would bear to the specie circulation in other countries.

If, for instance, it is established beyond a doubt that we must have an irredeemable currency for ten years to come, and back it by issuing one thousand millions of greenbacks in addition to those already in circulation, gold would naturally rise to 250 or 300. Now, the man in the west who has one hundred bushels of wheat for sale would not only ask but get the enhanced value of gold for his produce, because he can send the wheat to Europe and get gold for it, and with the gold buy so much more greenbacks, and so everything in proportion would be inflated, as, in fact, it has been and to some extent still is. The laborer would have to earn $10 a day to keep him and his family sparely as well as $10 kept him for a week when money was good.

But, worst of all, we would morally degenerate, like the gold so easily brought to the Spaniards in the Sixteenth Century from America, and which proved their greatest curse. So should we degenerate into an idle, speculative, gambling nation. Show us a currency inflated above its natural course with money, be it gold or paper, and we will show you a country teeming with gamblers, schemers and all sorts of adventurers.

In 1849 and 1850 the State of California was inflated, not by paper money, but by gold, as a *small* population produced immense masses of gold. Now, what lesson did this leave us? Why, it clearly showed that, notwithstanding sheltered by the mighty arm of the great Union, no life was secure, no property safe.

A plethora of money, *even in hard cash*, is an evil, (let England and France say whether it is not at this moment,) still it may soon find a profitable outlet. But a plethora of money in the shape of paper is a double curse, for it makes the rich man not even richer, and oppresses the poor, the disabled and the numerous class out of employ with double virulence. To the United States it would be a curse, indeed; *skillful* emigration, so much needed to develop our manufacturing power, would entirely cease, for we can show even now that it has been stated by English members of Parliament that artisans have returned from the United States who declare they can live better, and even save a little, in England with what is so fondly called by us "European paupers' wages" than they could live in the United States with *seemingly* three times the amount.

We had plenty of inflation, and still have it now to an extent; what good has it done to us? Ten years ago we had a double blessing, we paid a man $1 a day for his labor, which was twenty-five cents more than he could earn in Europe, and gave him all necessaries of life forty per cent. cheaper than he could buy them in Europe. These good times will come again with the change of the present exceptional state of things.

Inflation may be a very handsome houri from the distance, but on examination she will prove to have cloven feet.

HUMA.

EDUCATION.

Speech of Robert Lowe, M. P., at Edinburgh, on Education in Great Britain.

Hon. Robert Lowe opened the lecture season of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution on the 2d of November, by an address on Education. The first part of it, devoted to criticism upon the system of primary education in Scotland, was mainly of local interest. The second part was a very interesting exposition of the defects in the system of University education which prevails in England;—as it has many points of interest in this country, we copy it from the report in the London *Times*, as follows:

"Coming to the second branch of the subject the Right Honorable gentleman said: It seems to me if one could form an abstract idea of what education ought to be, it should be to teach a person everything that it is important he should know, and at the same time to discipline his mind. But, as the period during which education can be communicated is very short, we must qualify that view by saying that the business of education is to teach the person so much of that which it is important he should know as can be taught within a limited time, and with reference to the ordinary faculties of mankind; and also that in so doing care should be taken to discipline the mind of the pupil as far as possible. That being so, we see a question arises of very great difficulty. What is it most important that the people should know? Until we can answer that question, we cannot satisfactorily solve the question I am now proposing. What is the education that ought to be given to the middle and upper classes? We must, I fear, invent for ourselves a sort of new science—a science of weights and measures—by which you can put into the scales all the different objects of human knowledge, and decide on their relative importance. All knowledge is valuable. There is nothing that it is not worth while to know. But it is a question of relative importance; it is not a question of decrying this branch of knowledge, or putting or praising that. It is a question of taking in, so far as one can, the whole cycle of knowledge which the human mind can embrace, and considering which should have priority. That is a problem of the most enormous difficulty, and I can only suggest one or two considerations which may assist us in solving it. I think that it will be admitted by all who hear me that we live in a universe of things and not of words, and that the knowledge of things is more important than the knowledge of words. [Cheers.] The first few months and years of a child's existence are employed in learning both, but a great deal more in making itself acquainted with the world into which it has been ushered than with language. That is the form Nature takes. She begins with the knowledge of things, and words follow after. I'll illustrate what I mean. I think it more important to a man to know where his liver is seated, and what its functions are, than to know its Latin and Greek names. [Laughter.] But I go a little further. I think where there is a question between the true and the false, it is more important one should know what is true and what is false. [Cheers.] I'll illustrate again. I think it more important to know the history of England than to know the mythology of Greece and Rome. [Loud cheers.] I think it more important we should know those transactions out of which the present state of our political and social relations have arisen than that we should know the lives and loves of all the gods and goddesses that are contained in the Iliad, [laughter and cheers,] and yet, gentlemen, according to my experience—I hope things are better managed now—we learned a great deal more of the Pagan than of the Christian religion when I was at school. [Great cheering and laughter.] While the one was put off till the Sunday, and transacted in a very short time, [laughter,] the other was everyday work; and the manner in which it was followed out was by no means agreeable, for the slightest slip in the progeny of Jupiter or Mars, or anybody else, was followed by a degree of personal castigation [roars of laughter] which I never remember bestowed on any one for a slip in divinity. [Renewed laughter.] Then, again, I venture to think that, as we cannot teach people everything, it is more important we should teach them practical things than speculative things. [Cheers.] There must be speculation, and there must be practice, but I think if we cannot do both we should rather lean to the practical part. For instance, I think it more important that a man should be able to work out a sum in arithmetic than that he should be acquainted with the abstract conditions of argument in general, as detailed in Aristotle's logic [renewed cheers;] that modes, figures, and syllogisms are not so important as the rule of three, or practice, or keeping accounts; and, therefore, if we must choose, I confess I should lean to the practical side. One more rule I venture to lay down—they make four altogether—that, as we must choose in these matters, the present is of more importance to us than the past. [Cheers.] The institution of communities, kingdoms, and countries with which we are daily brought into contact are more important to us than the institutions of kingdoms, communities, and countries that have existed 2,000 years ago. [Cheers.] Mr. Lowe then proceeded to advert to the value of mathematics and the system of teaching it. He complained that as mathematics were taught it was a system of arriving at conclusions, and then seeking to pick up any principles or facts in support of them, instead of the reverse operation; and the sifting of evidence and estimating of probabilities, perhaps the most useful lesson a man could learn, were excluded. As mathematics were now studied they generally resulted in one or two things—either they remain foreign to the mind of the student, committed to his memory, but never incorporated with his understanding and thoughts; or else they enslave and dominate his mind, so that he is only able to think in abstract formula, and become a useless being except for the most abstruse calculation. The first Napoleon employed on one occasion as his Minister the great mathematician Laplace, perhaps the greatest mathematician that ever lived, and a geometer of the first rank; but Napoleon found that his only idea of transacting the business of his office was with reference to the differential and integral calculus. [Laughter.] The right honorable gentleman then took up the question of the classics. He said, language is a vehicle of thought; and where the thought and the knowledge are there it is most admirable as a means of communicating it, but it is not the substitute or equivalent for it. It does not do instead of it. It presupposes the knowledge of the thing, and it is only useful where that knowledge is obtained for the purpose of communicating it. I will venture to read a few lines, in which this is put with so much force that I should only weaken it by putting it in my own language. The quotation is from Pope, and was written one hundred and forty or one hundred and fifty years ago, and it only shows how mistakes may be pointed out in the most vigorous language, and in the most conclusive reasoning, and yet may remain utterly unredressed and uncared for:

> 'Since man from beast by words is known,
> Words are man's province—words we teach alone;
> When reason doubtful, like the Samian letter,
> Points him two ways, the narrower is the better.
> Placed at the door of learning, youth to guide)
> We never suffer it to stand too wide.
> To ask, to guess, to know, as they commence,
> As fancy opens the quick springs of sense,
> We ply the memory, we load the brain,
> Bind rebel wit, and double chain on chain,
> Confine the thought, to exercise the breath,
> And keep them in the pale of words till death.'

Well, then, I think it is quite evident that it is a poor and imperfect conception of education that should limit it to the learning of any language whatsoever; but surely, if we are to begin and make language a part of education, it should be the language we are most concerned with, and I must be permitted to say that, in the science of ponderation I propose to establish, I think the English language has prior claims to Latin and Greek. [Applause.] I do not disparage Latin and Greek. Far from it. But I speak of what is most important to be taken first, and I think it is most melancholy to see the ignorance of the literature of our own language in which the great masses of our young men are brought up. Latin, of course, is of very great use. It is the only means of obtaining a considerable amount of information which is not to be found elsewhere. It has also a noble literature of its own, and it is the key to the knowledge of many of the modern languages. It is, no doubt, a study of very high importance; but we must always remember that the people who have been held up in all ages as models for felicity of expression, the Greeks knew no language but their own. The Romans learned two languages, Latin and Greek; but they learned just enough Greek to make them neglect their Latin, and their literature is inexpressibly inferior to that of the race that came before them, and who only knew one language. But allowing that we are to teach Latin and Greek, only see how we set about it. It is no joke to learn Latin and Greek; but it is a joke as compared with learning Greek and Latin grammar. Language is one thing, and grammar another; and I agree with the German wit, Heine, who said, How fortunate the Romans were that they had not to learn the Latin grammar, because if they had done so they never would have had time to conquer the world. [Laughter and cheers.] Montaigne, 300 years ago, saw this, and exposed it in most forcible terms. He pointed out how easy it was to learn Latin with very little grammar, to learn it colloquially; and he tells us how, without the lash and without a tear, he became able to speak in a short time as good and as pure Latin as the schoolmaster. But that is not what would answer the purpose. It is said you should discipline the mind; and the boy is put through the torture of elaborate grammars which he is forced to learn by heart, but every word and syllable of which he forgets before he is twenty years of age. There is, I think, a sort of worship of inutility in this matter. [Laughter and cheers.] It seems to be thought to be very fine to learn something that cannot by possibility do any man any good. [Great laughter.]:

> The languages, especially the dead;
> All sciences, especially the abstruse;
> The arts, at least all such as could be said
> To be the most remote from common use.

That is the idea of the pedantic mind, that nothing can be good for education or good for the discipline of the mind unless it will be utterly useless in future life. [Laughter.] For instance, there is no doubt that Greek is a language of wonderful felicity of expression; but what could be more beautiful, what more refined, what more calculated to exercise the taste and all the faculties of a person, than the study of French prose, carried to such perfection as it is carried by M. Prevost-Paradol, Saint Beuve, or the great masters of that language? We have nothing like it in English—nothing approaching that exquisite finish and polish; and if a man wishes to exercise his mind in these things he could not have a better subject to exercise it upon than French prose. Only, the advantage of knowing French would be that when he goes to Paris he would be able to order his dinner at the *café*, and to squabble over his bill, without making himself a laughing-stock to every one present. But all this must be put aside, and he must be put through the Greek language, the very characters of which he is sure to forget before he is thirty years of age. Now, it depends on what you want to make men. If you think that the great object of the education of mankind is to make them sophists, poetasters and schoolmasters, you are going the right way to work; but if the object be to make them fit for the business of life, I submit, in the words of Sidney Smith, that we have too much Latin and Greek, and that if we are to have it, it ought to be taught on a very different system. There is nothing more absurd than the attempt to unite things that have never been tied. If language had been constructed on general principles, if it was made in this way, that a number of wise men met together had laid down a quantity of rules, such, for instance, as that the verb should always agree with its nominative, and that the verb should govern the accusative, and so on, and then the whole thing had been made like *Euclid*, according to these rules, and moulded in that way, what had been tied we could unite—the language having been put together in that way, we could analyze it back into the rules. But language was not made in that way. Language grew, we know not how, like a tree or a plant. It was not made on general rules. Therefore, when you are trying to resolve that into general rules which was never found on general rules, you are sowing the sand, and the result is that after the early years of one's life have been made miserable by being crammed with these rules, you find that the exceptions are almost as numerous as the rules, and you never know which is the rule and which the exception. [Laughter and applause.] Well, then, gentlemen, there is another thing I enter my protest against, and that is Latin verses. [Applause.] I do not think the history of poets is so prosperous that the aim and object of mankind should be to try to make as many young people as possible poets and poetasters. Probably the worst talent of all the little talents a man can have in society is that of scribbling verses [laughter]; and yet years of our lives are taken up in the attempt to teach us to write Latin verses, which, after all, are generally a *cento* of expressions stolen from different authors, the very meaning of which the borrower very often does not himself understand. [Laughter.] I am sure I have been highly commended for verses I could not construe myself. [Loud laughter.] This, of course, gives a most unfair predominance to boys who have been taught how to use a crib, because it is a thing so absurd and repulsive that I believe no one was ever known to acquire it late in life; it must be done early to be done at all; and I have known young men who have been prevented from gaining honors for very great classical ability because they had never been taught this knack of stringing words together, called Latin versification. [Cheers.] There is a movement going on against it, and I hope at any rate we shall get rid of that. There is another thing to my mind almost as absurd, and it is the way we learn a language. I consider that a man understands a language when he can read with fluency and ease a good, plain straightforward author, who writes grammatically and sensibly. That is very soon done, comparatively, in Latin and Greek, if that is all that is wanted. But that is not half enough; there is no torture in that; that is very simple. [Laughter.] What you must do is, you must take a place that is hopelessly crabbed, where the amanuensis has gone to sleep, or been tipsy, or has mistaken the meaning of the text, or something or other; and then you must read, perhaps, two or three pages of notes of all the wise men who have ever read this passage written in very bad Latin, each stating his idea of how it ought to be reformed, and then you must give your own opinion on it. Why, I venture to say if Æschylus were to come to life again he would be easily plucked on his own verses by an Oxford examiner. [Loud laughter and cheers.] And as for Homer, I am quite certain he did not know the difference between the nominative and accusative cases, and had never heard of it. [Laughter.] And yet the best years of our lives are spent in these profitless analyses of works that were produced by men utterly unconscious of the rules we are endeavoring to elicit from them. Well, gentlemen, I proceed to another thing which has always struck me very forcibly, and that is the immense time given to ancient history. Do not misunderstand me. Ancient history is a very important matter—a most beautiful study; but it is not so important as modern history, and does not bear nearly so much on our transactions. Consider what it is. Ancient history has but two phases—the one is a monarchy, the other is a municipality. The notion of a large community existing by virtue of the principle of representation, or a popular government extended beyond the limits of a single town, is a thing that never entered into the minds of the ancients. So that the best years of our lives are spent in studying a history in which that which makes the difference between modern history and ancient, the leading characteristic of our society, the principle of representation, which has made it possible in some degree to reconcile the existence of a large country with the existence of a certain amount of freedom, was utterly unknown. The Roman Empire was established from the necessity of the case, because when Rome became too large to be a municipality, the ancients knew of no other means than to place a Cæsar, a tyrant, over the whole body. The idea of, as we should do now, sending representatives from the different provinces to meet in Rome and consult for the general welfare of the Empire, never occurred to them; it was a discovery of many hundred years later. And yet it is to these histories, which want the very essential of modern history, that the best years of our lives are devoted. I do not say the time is thrown away, but it is melancholy to reflect that this history is not an adjunct to, but a substitute for the knowledge of modern history. If a man has a competent knowledge of modern and mediæval history it is most valuable, undoubtedly, that he should have a knowledge of the history of those ancient communities, so as to compare the one with the other; but if he has not a knowledge of modern history, what avails the other? He has not the means of comparison, and the study becomes fruitless and useless. That ancient state of things has utterly passed away—it perished, never to return, with the fall of the Roman Empire, and on its ruins sprung up a new state of things, the feudal system and the polity of the middle ages, which have ripened into the state of things we have in Europe now. Of all that our youth are taught nothing whatever. The subject is never brought before them, but their attention is riveted and confined to the squabbles, wars, and intrigues of petty republics, the whole mass of which would hardly amount to as many people as there are in this great city. [Cheers.] Then, gentlemen, there is another great fault in this exclusive direction of the minds of youth to antiquity, and that is that the ancient conception of knowledge wants entirely that which is our leading conception in the present day. I do not think you will find anywhere in the study of antiquity that which is now in everybody's mouth—the idea of progress. The notion of the ancients was, that knowledge was a sort of permanent fixed quantity; that it could not well be increased, though it is to be sought for. If a man wanted to seek for knowledge he did not sit down to interrogate nature, and study her phenomena, and analyze and inquire, but he put on his seven-league boots, and traveled off to Egypt or Persia, or some place as far as he possibly could, in the expectation of finding some wise men there to tell him all about it. [Laughter and cheers.] That was the case with Thales, Plato himself—all the great men of antiquity. Now, it is no small fault in a system of education that it withholds from youth that conception which is the key of all modern society; that we are not to look at things stationary, but to look at the human race as having flowed on like a glacier perpetually in motion, always advancing, always going on from good to better, or better to worse, as the case may be. This conception of progress, of a change and development that never ceases, although we may not be able to mark it day by day, is entirely wanting, as far as I am aware, in the antique world; and I think it is not too much to ask that the idea should, among others, be imparted to youth before they give so very much time to the study of a state of society in which it is entirely wanting. I will not detain you with any criticisms on the morals and metaphysics of the ancients. I suspect they knew about as much of mental science as we do—neither much more nor much less; and, without speaking disrespectfully of them, all I would say is that among them—I will not say what it is among us—no two of them were of the same opinion. [Laughter.] We are dosed with the antiquity of the ancients. We are expected to know how many archons there were at Athens, though we probably do not know how many Lords of the Treasury there are in London. [Laughter.] The pupil must know all about their Courts, though he hardly knows the names of his own. He must be dosed with the laws and institutions of the ancients, things exceedingly repulsive to the youthful mind, and things only valuable for comparison with our own institutions, of which institutions he is kept in profound ignorance. [Cheers.] Another thing not a little irritating is ancient geography. A large portion of time is spent in studying the divisions of countries that have long since ceased to exist, or to have practical bearing on the affairs of the world. Of course, if you are to study ancient history minutely, these things must be learned; but it is melancholy to think how much modern geography is neglected. There is nothing which is more neglected than geography. I have been, as you are aware, in Australia; but it is very rare that I have found any one able to tell me what the colonies of Australia are, unless they have been there, or have relations there. The island of Java is said to have been given up by Lord Castlereagh, at the Congress of Vienna, to the Dutch, because he could not find it on the map, and was ashamed to confess his ignorance. [Great laughter.] I remember hearing a very eminent member of the House of Commons—I will not venture to mention his name—who made a speech in which it was quite manifest to me that he thought Upper Canada was the Province nearest the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and that Lower Canada was the Province higher up the river. [A laugh.] Well, gentlemen, we are going to make an expedition to Abyssinia. The whole thing turns upon the nature of the country. What do we know about it? There is a great deal to be known about it. Many persons have visited it, and written upon it; but what are we taught about it? It is as much as a man can do to find where Abyssinia is on the map, let alone the finding out of a single town in it. I have amused myself with trying to ascertain what people knew on the subject, and I have hardly found any one who could point out Gondar, the capital of the country, on the map. Yet it is surely as important to know the place where our operations will soon be directed as it is to know that Halicarnassus was the capital of Caria, or that there were 23 cities of the Volscians in the Campagna of Rome. I will give you one more instance, and it is from the Bible, in regard to which you might have supposed better things. [A laugh.] You are all aware that in the last session of Parliament Mr. Bright very facetiously denominated certain gentlemen by a name derived from a cave. [Laughter and cheers.] Well, I assure you, gentlemen, there is not one person I met in twenty—and I speak of people of education—who knew anything about the Cave of Adullam—[loud laughter and cheers]—and I was under the melancholy and degrading necessity of explaining to them what it meant, and thus pointing the arrow that was aimed at my own breast. [Great laughter and cheers.] Now the danger of this kind of study is that our attention being fixed so much on the words, we take everything that is in these books for granted. We never were taught in my time to weigh two statements. We found one statement, for instance, in Thucydides, a contemporary with the event, and a different statement in Cornelius Nepos, who wrote, 500 years after it, but I never remember our being instructed to weigh the two, or having it suggested to us that the statement of Cornelius Nepos was not quite as good as the statement of Thucydides. [Mr. Lowe then gave a negative catalogue of what an educated Englishman might be in total ignorance of.] He probably will know nothing whatever of the anatomy of his own body; he will not have the slightest idea of the difference between his veins and his arteries, or whether the spleen is on the right side or the left. He will have no education in the simplest truths of physics; he will not be able to explain the barometer or the thermometer; he will know nothing of the simplest laws of animal or vegetable life; he may know nothing whatever of arithmetic; and that defect sticks to him all through life. He writes an execrable hand; for, perhaps, the most important accomplishment a man can have is totally neglected. He may be very deficient in spelling. I know a most eminent man who took a first-class honor at Oxford, and one of the things by which he got it was an English essay, in which there were forty-six words misspelt. [Laughter.] He may know nothing whatever of modern geography, or that of his own country. He need not know anything whatever of the history of England. [Laughter and cheers.] I knew an instance not long ago of a gentleman who obtained high honors at a University, and became a contributor to a periodical, and who, when it was suggested to him by the gentleman who managed it that he should illustrate some fact by reference to Lord Melbourne's Ministry, said he had never heard of Lord Melbourne's Ministry. [Loud laughter and applause.] He need know nothing whatever of modern history or how the present polity of Europe came into effect; he need know nothing of mediæval history, and that has become a matter of most serious importance, because, as we all know, one of the greatest schisms that have arisen in the Church of England has come from people forming most exaggerated and absurd ideas of the delightful perfection of everything in that dreadful period, the middle of the dark ages. [Laughter.] They have done so from sheer ignorance of that which they ought to know, and they had actually become persuaded that the best thing modern society, with all its appliances and improvements, could do would be to return as fast as possible to the state of things that existed when the first Crusade was undertaken. [Great laughter.] There is another most melancholy thing, and that is the utter ignorance of the antiquities and laws of England. The educated Englishman knows the antiquities and laws of Greece and Rome, but of our English antiquities and laws, which are so bound up with our freedom and our everyday business, he knows nothing whatever. We have, I may say boldly, a literature unparalleled in the world. [Cheers.] But which of our great classical authors is a young man required to read in order to obtain the highest honors which our educational institutions can give him? He studies in the most minute manner the literature of Greece and Rome, but as for Chaucer, Spenser, or any of our early classics, or the great dramatists and writers of the reigns of Elizabeth and Charles, it never occurs to him to read them, and the consequence is that the language is impoverished. The noble English of our forefathers drops out of use, and the minds of our young men are employed in stringing together a few words out of the Latin poets into execrable hexameters. [Laughter.] Then, as to modern languages, there is some feeble attempts being made to teach them now, but nothing effectual, and surely if the English language is to have a preference over modern languages, modern languages ought to have a preference over the ancient. I have been abroad with a party of half a dozen first-class Oxford men, none of whom could speak a word of French or German to order anything we wanted, and if the waiter had not been better educated than we were, [loud laughter,] and known some other language than his own, we might all have starved. [Laughter.] I think, then, you will agree with me that, as Dr. Johnson said of the provisions in the Highland inn, "The negative catalogue is very copious." [Laughter.] I, therefore, sum up what I have to say on this point by this remark, that our education does not communicate knowledge; that it does not communicate to us the means of obtaining knowledge, and that it does not communicate to us the means of communicating knowledge. These three capital deficiencies are, I think, undoubted; and what makes this so painful to one is, when one thinks of the enormous quantity of things there are worth knowing in the world, eminently worth knowing. [Applause.] I have spoken just now of modern history and modern languages; but what are these compared with the boundless field that nature opens before us, the new world that chemistry is expanding before us, that old world that geology has called into existence, the wonderful generalization in regard to plants and animals, and to all those noble studies and speculations which are the glory and the distinction and the lifeblood of the time in which we live, and of which our youth remain almost without exception in total ignorance? It is not too much to say that at present a man who is really well educated has generally begun his education after it was supposed to have closed—after all had been done for him that the present miserable contracted and poor system could do. He has to begin to educate himself over again, with the feeling that he has wasted the best and most precious years of his life in things neither useless, nor unprofitable, nor unlovely in themselves, but which were the mere by-paths—the fringes and appanages of the solid acquirements that constitute the mental stock of a gentleman—of a well educated man. [Cheers.] Now then, how is it that with such a history as ours, and with such a literature as ours—with such a literature as modern Europe spreads before us—we should turn aside from this rich banquet, and content ourselves with gnawing at the dry and mouldy crust of a language and civilization that has passed away upwards of 2,000 years ago? The phenomenon is very easily accounted for. It is mainly the fault of our educational endowments. When the educational endowments of our great schools and Universities—the greater mass of them—were made there really existed no English literature. Modern history had not begun; midæval history was only to be found in the meagre annals of monkish chroniclers; physical science had no existence at all, and there was nothing to which to direct the mind of youth except the study of Latin and Greek, and rhetoric, and the Aristotelian logic. Therefore, no blame is to be attached to the noble and philanthropic persons who founded those excellent institutions; the blame lies with those, who, after the immense expansion of knowledge that has taken place have not found the means to expand, in a similar proportion, the objects to which these endowments may apply. Nor does any blame attach to our Universities, considered strictly as such—meaning by a University an institution for examining and testing the attainments of its pupils—because our Universities do give examinations, and are willing to give examinations on any subject in which pupils can be found; but the blame lies with the Government of the country, because these endowments, which are now exclusively given to Latin, Greek and mathematics, are really, in my opinion, public property, for the use of which the State, as representing the public, is responsible. [Cheers.] As long as they answer the end that endowments should answer, they should be let alone. When they do not, it is our business to reform them. [Cheers.] What end do these answer? They give an enormous bounty—an enormous premium—to the study of the dead languages and the pure mathematics. Well, the study of the dead languages and pure mathematics are noble and valuable studies, and if that was all I should not object; but you know that you cannot give a premium to one study without in some degree discouraging another. And although their first effect is to give a premium to those studies, their collateral and far more important effect is to discourage, I would say destroy, all the other studies I have enumerated, and which appear to me so infinitely well worthy of the first place in education. [Cheers.] Suppose a young man of talent is in want of money—as young men are apt to be—and wishes to turn his talent to account—suppose he devotes himself to the physical sciences in the University of Oxford; he may gain the first-class in physical science, but what good will that do him? There is hardly an endowment that is open to him, whereas, if he gave the same trouble to Latin and Greek, he might be a Fellow of half-a-dozen different colleges. [Hear, hear.] If it be so, how can you expect these studies will have fair play when they are handicapped in that manner, when the whole weight of these enormous endowments, amounting to half a million annually, is thrown into the scale of the dead languages and the study of pure mathematics? The fault lies, therefore, with the Government, which has not reformed these endowments; and the remedy, as it appears to me, is that these endowments should be emancipated from this narrow application, so that the emoluments to be obtained for learning should be impartially distributed among all the branches of human knowledge, not proscribing the subjects which I have alluded to, but not giving them this invidious preference over all the rest. The same thing applies to our public schools. They are really adventure schools. They are kept by masters for their own profit. There is a foundation which forms a nucleus, and that is generally for the teaching of Latin and Greek, and that overrules and dominates the schools. The remedy, no doubt, is in the hands of parents, but those schools have got what is called a 'goodwill' such as no other institution has got. A man who has been at a school—however ill he has been used, however little he has been taught, however much he has been flogged [laughter]—always goes away with an affection for it. He forgets his cares and troubles. It was a time of life when everything appeared very pleasant; and as these things have to be undergone again, not by himself, but by his son, he always retains a kindly feeling for the place of his early education.' [Laughter.] If we could only succeed in getting fair play, and no favor, for all the different branches of instruction, I have no doubt the thing would remedy itself. Don't misunderstand me. I do not think it is any part of the duty of the State to prescribe what the people shall learn except in the case of the poor, where the time is so limited that we must fix upon very elementary modes of instruction. I think it is the duty of the parent to fix that; but the State should be impartial, and not by the application of the endowments force education into certain channels, and leave the others dry. Therefore, I would propose as a cure that somehow or other the endowments should be so recast as to give the subjects of physical history, modern history, English history, English law, ancient literature, ancient history, and ancient philosophy all a fair and equal start. [Mr. Lowe then referred to the educational code for India as an example.] With the assistance of Lord Macaulay and other eminent men we prepared a scale which has since, with very little change, been the scale on which these offices have been distributed. Thus we took everything we could think of that a well-educated man might learn; all the languages, Latin, Greek, French and English—all the modern languages of Europe; we took the principal branches of physical science. We took history, we took English literature, we took the philosophy of mind as taught in Scotland, Oxford and other places; we took everything, and gave marks to each according to the relative importance, as near as we could arrive at it; and under that system all persons have been admitted equally and fairly to the benefit of these offices, whatever their line of study might have been. [Applause.] Instead of loading the dice in favor of the dead languages, we gave them all a fair start; and the thing, as far as I know, has worked smoothly and with perfect success. I say something of that kind might be done at home, so as to place all studies on a level, and then let the best study win. [Cheers.] Ladies and gentlemen, there is but one more observation I wish to make. I have said I am most anxious to educate the poorer classes of this country, in order to qualify them for the power that has passed, and perhaps will pass in a still greater degree, into their hands. I am also anxious to educate in a manner very different from the present the higher classes of this country, and that also for a political reason. The time has gone past finally when the higher classes can hope by any indirect influence, either of property or coercion of any kind, to direct the course of public affairs. Power has passed out of their hands, and what they do must be done by the influence of superior education and superior cultivation—by the influence of mind over mind, that 'sign and signet of the Almighty to command,' which never fails of being recognized where it is truly tested. [Applause.] Well, then, how is this likely to be done? Is it by confining the attention of the youth of our wealthier classes to those old languages and those bygone republics of which workingmen never heard, which they are never brought in contact with in all their affairs, and of which, from the necessity of the case, they know nothing? Is it not better they should know the things that workingmen know only, know them infinitely better; know them in their principles, in their details, so that they may be able, in their intercourse and commerce with workingmen to assert the superiority over them which greater intelligence and greater leisure is sure to give, and to conquer back, by means of a wider and more enlightened cultivation, some of the influence they have lost by political change? [Applause.] I confess for myself that whenever I have met with an intelligent workman, I am always so far from being able to assert any such superiority that I am tormented with the conception with what a fool the man must think me [laughter] when he finds me, on whose education thousands of pounds have been spent, utterly ignorant of matters which are of everyday experience to him, and which every educated man should know. [Cheers.] I think this might be amended. I think that the lower classes should be educated to discharge the duties that are cast upon them; they ought also to be educated in order that they may appreciate and desire a higher cultivation when they meet with it. I think that the upper classes ought to be educated after a very different manner, in order that they may exhibit before the eyes of the lower classes the higher cultivation to which, if it were shown them, I believe the latter would be always ready to bow down. Gentlemen, I thank you for the patience with which you have listened to me. [The right hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid loud and prolonged cheering.]

The Lord Provost moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Lowe, and the latter, in acknowledgment, expressed the hope that his remarks would elicit some controversy, in which, probably, he might be heartily abused. He only trusted that in his observations he had given no offence to any present.

The Late Gov. Andrew.—The *post mortem* examination of Gov. Andrew revealed an apoplectic effusion more extensive than had ever before come under the observation of our most eminent pathologists. Though perhaps constitutionally predisposed to the disease, the attack might well have been deferred till after the lapse of many additional years of usefulness, but for the overtasking of the brain during the war, when, as has been said, it did the mental work of four men. That brain and the heart which throbbed in unison with it were spent in the cause of our national existence. None, even among the brave who fell in the carnage of the Wilderness or on Western battle-fields, better deserve the name of martyr than he to whom we give these few poor words.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Death of Prof. Torrey of the University of Vermont.

From the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

Died, in Burlington, Vt., on the morning of the 26th of November, 1867, Joseph Torrey, D. D., Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, in the University of Vermont, in the seventy-first year of his age.

Prof. Torrey was a native of Romney, Mass., but spent most of the early years of his life in Salem, of the same State. He received his collegiate education at Dartmouth College, N. H., graduating in the year 1816. His professional studies, preparatory to entering the ministry, were pursued at Andover Theological Seminary, where he graduated in 1819, having been the associate both in his college and seminary classes with an unusual number of men who afterward became eminent for their intellectual and moral power, and where he was himself a man of mark for the thoroughness of his scholarship, the acuteness of his discrimination and the strength of his mental powers. He did not enter upon his pastoral labors immediately after leaving the Theological Seminary, but spent a few years in study and travel, preaching only occasionally. His first and only settlement as a pastor was at Royalton, in this State, in 1824, where his labors were greatly valued, and those who sat under his ministry there never ceased to speak of him in language of deep respect and attachment. In the year 1827, there being a vacancy in the professorship of the Greek and Latin languages in the University of Vermont, he was invited to that position and accepted it, performing its duties with great ability, occasionally giving instructions to small classes of the students in the German and Hebrew languages.

After he became acquainted with the University, Prof. Torrey preached occasionally but not often, his lungs having a tendency to painful irritation from addressing a large congregation. This tendency steadily increased and before many years obliged him to desist almost entirely from public speaking. His sermons, for clearness and weight of thought, excellence of doctrine and perfection of language were most remarkable.

In the year 1842, on the decease of Dr. James Marsh, the Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy in the University, with the thorough approbation of all who were acquainted with the powers of that great man, and with the close intimacy and congeniality of sentiment which for many years had subsisted between the two, Prof. Torrey was transferred from the chair of languages to the one left vacant by Prof. Marsh. He brought to it a rare affluence of learning, depth of thought, acuteness of discrimination, and power of clear and beautiful statement. The value which has been put upon his teachings by all who have been favored with them cannot be over-estimated. Nor were his attainments confined to his special department of instruction. They were greatly varied, and as a large and generous-minded scholar, in both ancient and modern literature, in Philosophy and Fine Art, in Botany and other natural sciences, he has long ranked with the foremost in the land.

We have neither space nor time here to specify his published works. One, at least, must be referred to, for its great reputation on both sides of the Atlantic. On this, his great work, the translation of Neander's *History of Religion and the Christian Church*, he bestowed the labor of several years. Personally acquainted with Neander himself and familiar with the habits of thought and expression of the great minds of Germany, his fitness for the work could not have been surpassed, hardly, perhaps, equaled among his contemporaries. Much of his work he wrote over twice to embody the latest views of the author, and to give them their exact expression. The work was reprinted abroad, and in both England and America is recognized as a masterpiece of its kind.

On the resignation of the late President Pease, in 1861, the corporation of the University requested Dr. Torrey, then by many years the senior Professor in the Institution, to take the office of President upon himself till the place could be permanently filled. Unwilling as he was to occupy the position of chief executive officer of the Institution, he nevertheless deemed it his duty to take it, earnestly hoping that it would be but for a short time. His relief and gratification when, after four years of delay and embarrassment, the office was again filled in a way peculiarly satisfactory to himself, and the Institution reorganized in a manner which promised a great enlargement of its prosperity and usefulness, were very great. It greatly brightened the last of the forty years during which he had unceasingly labored in it. During its darkest days, he said, in one of his last conversations with the writer of this imperfect notice, who was one of the officers of the Institution when Dr. Torrey became attached to it, and who for forty years has enjoyed his intimate friendship, he had never for a moment lost faith in the Institution. There had been in it a great and good spirit, which he felt sure was to endure and do good for ages to come.

Though the daily habits of Dr. Torrey were those of a student, and he was not often seen in the assemblies of his fellow citizens for business, he always took a deep interest in all great movements concerning the religious and political world, as became a man of deeply religious and patriotic spirit.

The cause of his country, as against all who sought to break it down, or pervert its free institutions; the cause of justice and liberty, as against every form of wrong and oppression, was always his cause. To the cause of learning and religion the death of such a man, though of full years, is always a great loss. To the interests of education, and to the Institution to which he gave nearly all his active life, his decease is a loss indeed. How can his place be supplied? To the circle of his intimate friends, of his family and others, his death makes a vacancy which cannot be filled. Yet may they have the consolation that though his departure from the life below is an irreparable loss to them, it was for him a happy translation to a glorious and eternal life above.

Breweries in St. Louis County, Mo.

From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 26.

The following is an accurate statement of the amount of beer manufactured and sold in the County of St. Louis during the last fourteen months, or since the time when the Stamp Duty Law was enacted. There were sold in

	Bbls.		Bbls.
1866.		1866.	
September	19,650	November	16,906
October	17,016	December	16,938
1867.		1867.	
January	13,166	June	25,462
February	14,774	July	23,632
March	18,822	August	23,496
April	21,276	September	20,944
May	21,618	October	17,334
Total			271,134

During the period of fourteen months there were but thirty-eight hogsheads of ale shipped. The largest kind of vessels for lager is the barrel, and the smallest proportion of all the lager manufactured and sold in St. Louis County was delivered or shipped in whole barrels. The reason for this is that all or very nearly all the beer which is filled in barrels is transported to other places. By far the greatest quantity is in kegs, next in half barrels, and then in half kegs, the retailers in the city, in order to have their beer fresh, preferring to receive it from the breweries in the smaller vessels. It is evident, therefore, that about three-fourths of all the lager manufactured in St. Louis is consumed here. The consumption of lager is always greatest in the warm season, and it can only be ascribed to the fear of the cholera, that the sales of July and August, instead of being larger than those of June, were about two thousand barrels. Our brewers number about fifty in all. Five or six of them brew white beer, manufacturing less than five hundred barrels a year each. The others are manufacturers of lager, any one among them brewing upward of that number. They pay to the Government upward of a quarter of a million of dollars internal revenue for their product, which amounts in the aggregate to more than three millions of dollars.

The Periodicity of the November Meteors.

From the New-Haven Journal and Courier.

We copied on Wednesday, for the purpose of correction, a paragraph from the Boston *Transcript*, with comments by the Hartford *Courant*, on the first discovery of the periodicity of the November meteors. By referring to Prof. Olmsted's original article, in the twenty-sixth volume of the *American Journal of Science*, published July, 1834—the year after his observations of the great shower of 1833—we find that he expressly acknowledges another scientific man, of this city—Prof. Alexander C. Twining, LL. D., then of West Point—as the simultaneous and independent discoverer of substantially the same theory of periodicity as his own. A reference to the series of articles from the pens of Profs. Olmsted and Twining, which appeared at that period, in the *Journal of Science*, show a mutual recognition of this fact. Obviously Prof. Twining's demonstration was written as early as that of Prof. Olmsted, although it did not appear in print till afterward. A letter of Prof. Olmsted, dated March 14, 1834, refers to one received from Prof. Twining, Jan. 20, 1834, recognizing the identity of their views, and explaining that the coincidence was accidental and not the result of consultation.

The late Edward C. Herrick, the Librarian and Treasurer of Yale College, was the first observer of the August periodical display, and Prof. Newton's fine observations of the November period are highly prized by scientific men. Until recently New-Haven appears to have supplied to astronomy almost everything of interest on this subject.

Terrible Calamity in Pennsylvania.—On the night of the 16th inst. the house of Patrick McNulty, in Dimock, was entirely destroyed by fire, with all its contents and $300 in money. Three children, aged respectively fifteen, eight and seven years, perished in the flames. The fire was first discovered near midnight by the eldest child, who gave the alarm, and in his efforts to save the family rushed through the flames to his mother's apartment, where he perished with his two little sisters. Mrs. McNulty escaped, but was burned in a most terrible manner. She forced her way through a window and ran for Mr. Lawrence, who lived but a few rods distant; but when he reached the spot the house and children were enveloped in flames. Language is inadequate to express the sufferings of that heart-broken mother. She lingered until 4 o'clock Monday morning, when death came to her relief. The fire is supposed to have originated from ashes which had been placed under the stairway.—*Montrose (Penn.) Republican, Nov. 26.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 29, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
ROMEO E GIULIETTA. Leading character by Mme. Parepa-Rosa.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
A LEGEND OF NORWOOD. Characters by the Worrell sisters, Messrs. G. H. Clarke, Glenn, Rynar, Donnelly, Edwards, Vills, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright, Mr. Lingard and Mr. Reed.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MAUD'S PERIL. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, J. H. Stoddart, B. T. Ringgold, Browne, Pope, Durand, Sherman, Curran, Cashin, White, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Mary Barrett, Mrs. John Sefton.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
MEDEA and FIT TO BE A DUCHESS. Leading characters by Leffingwell and Mrs. Howard Watkins.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THE UNION PRISONER, large collection of wild animals, living gorilla, and 300,000 curiosities.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THE DEVIL'S AUCTION. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION. Philip Phillips sings.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
No. 661 Broadway.
EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

WISEMANN & SANGERFELDT'S GALLERY,
No. 920 Broadway.
C. Diehl's Painting of MACBETH.

LYRIC HALL,
No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.
THEODORE THOMAS' GRAND CONCERT.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Berlin *Kreus-Zeitung*, in an editorial, Thursday, denies the assertion relative to the acceptance of Napoleon's plan for a Conference by all the European Powers, and says that, with the exception of Austria, all have either exacted explanations or given evasive replies to the invitation of France. *La France*, a French official organ, referring to the Conference, declares that it will be impossible to maintain the present boundaries of Rome.

The evacuation of Italy by the French will be completed by Monday next.

Dispatches from Candia set forth that several battles have been fought between the Turks and Cretans, both of whom claim successes.

In the British House of Commons, yesterday, the Ministers introduced a plan for a new income tax at the rate of a penny a pound. The tax is to endure for a year only, and is intended to defray the expenses of the Abyssinian war. In reply to an inquiry it was stated that the British Government had contracted with the Cunard Company for one year's carriage of the Anglo-American mails. The bids of the competing lines were adjudged unsatisfactory; but the transactions could not be deemed settled, as negotiations with the United States on the subject were still pending.

GENERAL.

The Fenian Brotherhood of California propose holding a mass meeting at Sacramento next week. They purpose expressing their indignation at the Manchester execution. Particulars of the fight of Gen. Cook with the Indians, at Goose Lake Valley, Cal., which occurred in the latter part of October, have been received. The Indians were defeated with heavy loss. Seven soldiers were killed and twelve wounded.

Weston, the pedestrian, arrived at Chicago yesterday morning, and was received by an enthusiastic crowd of admirers, and made the lion of the day. He accomplished the trip from Portland, Me., to Chicago inside of the time specified in the agreement, and therefore wins the wager of $10,000, minus one-fifth, which he forfeits in consequence of not having walked one hundred miles in twenty-four consecutive hours.

The suit brought in Cincinnati to resist the County Treasurer's collection of a tax assessed upon $31,600 of greenbacks as so much capital, was decided on Tuesday against the tax. It was held that the greenbacks were but a form of loan, and that, like all other loans of the United States, they are exempt from State taxation.

A meeting in opposition to the impeachment movement is arranged to be held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, early next week. Many of the first citizens of Boston are engaged in the movement, and the demonstration, it is said, will be such as has been rarely witnessed.

The Indiana Republican State Convention will be held on the 20th of February.

LOCAL.

Thanksgiving was very generally observed in this City and vicinity yesterday. As usual, bountiful provision for the poor was made at the charitable institutions, where the heartiest thanksgiving was probably called forth. Sermons were preached in the various churches on topics suggested by the occasion. Some of the more interesting of these were the discourses of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Dr. Thompson, Rev. Dr. Osgood, Rev. Dr. Washburne, Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. J. W. Horne, Rev. Leonard W. Bacon and others, sketches of which will be found on the eighth page.

A Naval Court of Inquiry convened at the Navy-Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., by order of the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, on Tuesday, Nov. 26, and is still in session to investigate the causes and all the circumstances relating to the wreck and loss of the United States steamer *Sacramento*, on the coast of Hindoostan, in the month of June last. The Court is composed of the following named officers: Rear-Admiral Sylvanus W. Godon, President; Commodore Charles Steedman, Capt. John J. Almy, and H. H. Goodman, Esq., Judge Advocate.

An immense body of Irishmen, numbering about 10,000, expressed sympathy for the fate of Allen, O'Brien and Larkin, the men hanged at Manchester, yesterday, by parading with hearses and symbols of mourning. They were reviewed by Mayor Hoffman and the Common Council in the City Hall Park, and at Union-square were addressed by Mr. John Savage and others.

A disgraceful riot occurred at East New-York on Wednesday. Some firemen, who had been drinking freely, forced their way into a hotel where a party was held, to which they had been refused admittance. The inmates, arming themselves with shot-guns, drove the firemen out. In the course of the riot that ensued several of both parties were badly injured.

During the present year, up to Wednesday last, there have arrived at this port 228,279 emigrants—8,459 more than had arrived last year at this time.

Reduction of Taxes—What Shall be the Standard?

A remarkable unanimity appears in the views of manufacturers both as to the nature and extent of the relief which Congress should be asked to grant. At Chicago, as at Philadelphia and other places, the assembled manufacturers have passed over the tariff unnoticed, and have addressed themselves exclusively to the unwise character and ruinous amount of the internal taxation. They uttered no prayer for higher customs' duties, but pray very earnestly for a reduction of domestic burdens to the lowest possible point compatible with the necessities of the Government. One of the Chicago resolutions embodies the main ideas of these associated representatives of American industry.

> "That taxation should be speedily reduced to about the actual neccessities of the Government for an economical administration of fiscal affairs, little, if any, exceeding, including the revenue from customs, the interest on the public debt and the actual expenses of the nation; and the taxes should be so levied as, if possible, to exempt all articles of prime necessity, and place the same on a few articles of luxury where it will be the least obnoxious to the people; and so adjusted as to be reliable and collected with the least possible expenditure of Government machinery or transfers, whether made by manufactures or otherwise, except where the same to the aggregate shall be sufficiently small to entitle them to exemption."

The argument in support of the standard to be aimed at in any plan for the lessening taxation commends itself to the judgment of those who attach more importance to the realities of reform than to the theories which too often impede its progress.

The philosophers who close their eyes to the struggle for existence in which trade and industry are engaged, will, of course, object to any measure of relief which interferes with the reduction of the debt. To do that as rapidly as possible, without regard to consequences, is, in the opinion of these wise people, the one great purpose of financial administration. It signifies not to them that the country is suffering from the process, or that equity and expediency both suggest a pause. They insist that debt-reduction shall go on unceasingly, and that to facilitate this scheme, the taxes shall be kept up to the maximum point.

But the tax-payers themselves view the question from a different stand-point. They have no wish to evade the responsibilities of the debt. They are resolved that every cent shall be paid at the time when it actually matures. But they object to anticipating payments simply for the benefit of the creditors, and demand that some consideration shall be shown to their own requirements. These are too serious to be ignored; so serious, in fact, that persistence in the sweating process which the philosophers admire may end in killing the goose on which the country depends for its golden eggs.

The time for a vigorous effort toward the paying off of the debt will not arrive until the country has recovered from the exhaustion and embarrassment consequent upon the war. We may then calculate upon a surplus adequate to all reasonable wants. Meanwhile the object to be attained is the relief of trade and industry by adopting as the measure of taxation the rule laid down in the resolution we have printed. Let the idea of reducing the debt be for a season discarded. Let all taxation imposed with a view to that proceeding be repealed. And let no more taxes be levied than are necessary to cover the interest of the debt and the current requirements of the Government after these have been pared down by measures of rigid economy.

The adoption of this policy will not leave much idle money in the Treasury. That, however, is not a circumstance that should occasion profound regret. Provided all actual liabilities be met—all unavoidable expenses covered—we may safely dispense with Treasury accumulations, the application of which has not hitherto operated very satisfactorily to the country.

The British Abyssinian Expedition.

The British Government appears to have obtained the first vote of £2,000,000 for the expenses of the Abyssinian expedition without any greater difficulty than that of confronting a grumbling House of Commons for a single night's debate. Though the sum is large, it is confessedly but an installment, and probably but a small one. As things stand at present, it is difficult to see how England could honorably escape from the responsibility thrown upon her by her too enterprising citizens. Englishmen seem to have a peculiar knack of getting themselves imprisoned in dark places of the earth, and then writing home to complain that they are full of cruelty. What business the now far-famed captives originally had in the dominions of his slightly Christian Majesty Theodorus it is difficult to ascertain, and perhaps scarcely pertinent to inquire. Somehow or other, with varying degrees of responsibility, they have all managed to get into an Abynissian dungeon, and an ordinary national feeling, as well as the Anglo-Indian craving for "*prestige*," impels Great Britain to attempt their release. It seems clear that the task is a difficult one, and that it is quite possible that the combined agencies of climate, disease, and an enemy of unknown strength may at any moment result in a great disaster to the invading force. There are already loud complaints in England about the blunders of the War Department, and it would actually seem that agents have been sent to Constantinople to buy back, at extortionate prices, mules left there ten years since, at the close of the Crimean war. But the Indian troops which are to constitute the main body of the expedition have been carefully picked, and the officers selected for command, who are pretty well used to a similar style of warfare, are apparently confident as to the result. In spite of a host of gloomy predictions, the general idea in England seems to be—even if the release of the prisoners is not immediately effected—that a general break-up into chaos of the political and social elements of the so-called Abyssinian Empire must take place. From all reliable accounts of the state of affairs in that country, this would seem to be far from improbable. All the traditions and ideas of Anglo-Indians notoriously tend to annexation as the ruling principle of action, and we perceive that there is already a feeling in England that the question may very shortly come on for decision. A large and powerful party is opposed, on principle, to any further carrying out in the East of the principle of intervention which England so studiously repudiates in Europe, still more to any attempt at further conquest. But, presuming that the threatened disintegration of Abyssinia should take place, there are arguments on the other side already afloat which will have great weight in England. It is urged that in that case, and in default of British occupation, a kind of Christian civilization, however distorted, will be necessarily surrendered into Mussulman hands, the Pasha of Egypt being clearly the reversionary legatee should the British troops retire after a successful campaign. This will have weight with one class in England, while the reflection that Abyssinia might prove a recruiting ground for an army of fifty thousand Christian or nominally Christian sepoys, for Indian service, is certainly not to escape the Anglo-Indian mind. Annexation is a result far from improbable, and although Abyssinia does not come within the recognized scope of English territorial influence in the East, no material interests of other Powers are involved.

New-York in Charcoal.

We are often compelled to stand aghast at the pictures of this City given in the rural papers. With the blackest black they draw the hideous image, and when we look at it and are told what it is, we feel how long we may be acquainted with a subject without knowing anything of its nature or appearance. These charcoal sketches are presented to us with a frequency which might unsettle our faith in our own judgment and observation and experience and knowledge; and, not knowing what to make out of them, we are forced to conclude, either that they must be true to the life, or that we must be blind to the facts, or else that the rural editors furnish such sketches merely for the purpose of terrifying and delighting their untraveled readers. The latest of these awful pictures which has met our eye was published in the Rochester *Democrat* a few days ago, and purports to have been drawn here on the spot. Thus the subject is outlined:

> "New-York is under the worst influences of any city in Christendom. Its population is being steadily devoured by those vicious habits which burn like an intestinal fire, and which make men 'democratic' in their habits as well as in their vote. New-York is morally, socially and politically corrupt. It is only sustained in population by the enormous emigration of young men from the country, and the larger part of these are soon ruined. This emigration has been for years the sole support of the City; but New-York is now doing so much to corrupt the rural districts that it may yet destroy its own supply. Just as the enormous majority of New-York influences an election, so its vices and corruption influence the morals of the Commonwealth. New-York is a great school for gambling, counterfeiting, burglary, forgery and other crimes, whose practitioners have stretched their alliances into many, if not most, of the country towns. New-York is, therefore, both in politics and morals, the great plague spot of the Empire State; and, as its overflow of pollution is devouring public morals and undermining general health, the question will soon arise how the City is to be sustained. With a Copperhead majority of sixty thousand, New-York has a sad future before it, and, perhaps, like old Rome, the City will yet sink under the crushing weight of its own sins. Rome infected all Italy with her pollutions, and having thus poisoned the fountain of life she brought destruction upon herself. What is there to save New-York City from a similar fate?"

This is certainly done up in a style to satisfy the imagination of a ghoul. And we are prevented from taking refuge behind the sceptical notion of the devil not being as black as he is painted, by the fact that this sketch claims to come from one who has known its subject for a lifetime, and who, moreover, has concluded to remain in its Satanic company until death puts him to rest in its fiendish bosom.

How many unsophisticated and untraveled rustics can exist under the extra-mural heavens who imagine all this to be wholly true, and to be the whole truth? The sort of thing must have vast numbers of believers—as may be inferred from the mere frequency with which it is presented for credit, and the ready acceptance which it finds in journals incapable of intentionally outraging the intellect of their readers. When the Philadelphia and Boston papers talk in this fashion, we pay no attention to it whatever; for they are devoured by such a horrible jealousy of New-York that everything is distorted and discolored to their vision. But other places can surely be animated by no such feelings, as we have not yet heard that they regard us either as rivals or adversaries.

It might be fancied that if such things were credited to any such extent as their circulation would imply, there would be an irrepressible outburst of sacred fury against New-York that would result in a crusade for the destruction of the City and the extermination of its God-forsaken inhabitants. It must seem that nothing but the application of fire and sword can offer any chance of effecting a cure, or can save the simple rustics from the ruin which this American Gomorrah is spreading all around. We therefore implore our virtuous country cousins, before their moral rage against us becomes quite uncontrollable, to listen for a moment while we assure them that these awful pictures are no more true in their application to us, than a sketch of one of their own personal selves would be which should depict him as totally black because of a wart which nature may have placed on his otherwise admirable nose.

When our unsophisticated and untraveled rustic is told that with a population of a million we have ten thousand rumsellers, ten thousand bawds, ten thousand drunkards and twice ten thousand knaves and swindlers, he perhaps does not reflect that we may have all these and yet have nine hundred and fifty thousand respectable people left. When he hears all about the Five Points and Cow Bay, with their wretched denizens, he must in his fancy set over against these spots our hundreds of superb streets, all ranged in order, with their thousand miles of cumulative residences, in which are reared tens of thousands of as upright and virtuous families as can be found on the globe. When he hears of the City's local corruptions, he must not forget to recall the vast and universal charities which distinguish it. When the uproar of the wicked, and their evil deeds, come before him, he should remember the far greater multitude of whom he never hears, because they make no uproar and live in peace. When he is told that the City has a majority of sixty thousand Democrats, let him consider that it has four times as many saints, if the fact may be inferred from their being members of the Church, or attendants. When he is shocked by a wicked speech from Fernando Wood or S. S. Cox now and then, let him also think of the thousand sermons that are delivered every Sunday from as many pulpits. In short, let him understand that the bad element in New-York is obtrusive and noisy in itself, and is constantly being held up to reprobation by its adversary, the Press, while the predominating good element is too actively engaged in the fundamental duties of life to find time to proclaim its existence and virtues through the country newspapers. And then, when the untraveled moralist has fully studied up these and kindred matters pertaining to the real character of this great City, let him be particularly cautious, lest, when he comes here to see our wickedness for himself, he be tempted to visit chiefly those haunts which are studiously avoided by all decent New-Yorkers.

He can very easily occupy a week or two in traveling through hundreds of miles of streets where he will see nothing but what he will admire. He can spend unlimited money and acknowledge that for every cent he got its worth. He can see hundreds of thousands of people whom he will acknowledge to be as clean and virtuous as himself. And he will have not the least difficulty in reaching the conclusion that the charcoal pictures of the metropolis published periodically in his village paper are altogether untrue to the character of the great City as it really is, and are utterly unworthy even of his rustic scorn.

Our Japan Trade.

The changes in the Government of Japan are very bad for the interests of civilization generally, but particularly so for those of our commercial people who have been of late years extending their trade with that country. Just as we are congratulating ourselves on the prospect of being so much nearer Japan and China than Europe, and as we are hastening to extend and perfect our means of communication with those countries, there is a prospect of one of them being closed entirely to our commercial agents. The deposing of Stots Bashi, and the restoration of Shogoranti, the head of another of the three rival families from one of which the Tycoon of Japan is chosen whenever the Japs think they are justified in rushing into rebellion and upsetting their ruler, is not in the best interests of the world. Stots Bashi represented what might be called the "Liberal Party" of Japan, and favored unlimited commercial intercourse with all nations. He greatly encouraged diplomatic and social intercourse, and permitted foreign ambassadors and even minor officers of foreign ships to penetrate to all parts of his empire. He permitted a large number of his subjects to visit America and Europe. He even proposed and planned the opening of Jeddo to foreigners; and under his reign it is stated that the shipments of tea alone to the port of New-York only amounted to ten millions of pounds more this year than it did in 1865-6.

The new Emperor is opposed to foreign intercourse and commerce, and his presence on the throne of Japan will undoubtedly retard commercial enterprises in that direction. Already it appears that hostile demonstrations have been made on foreigners since the change in the dynasty. There was much disposition to do this before, and the restoration of the old party to power will greatly encourage it. Our merchants who are engaged in that direction will not heed these hints. They will doubtless already have observed the news of the firing on the English Admiral and the threatening aspect maintained toward the United States steamer *Wachusetts*. These acts, in themselves, are insignificant, but taken in connection with the event which inspires them, the change of rulers and policy, they are calculated to affect our trade, as well as social intercourse, with the benighted Japanese.

The Spanish-American War.

The attitude which the Allied Powers on the west coast of South America and Spain maintain toward each other is very undignified and ridiculous. It would not be worthy of notice if it were not also very unprofitable, or if it did not affect other than the interests of those Powers. It has been more than a year since a blow was struck by either party; and for more than a year past, ever since the bombardment of Valparaiso, in fact, it has been apparent that both parties to the struggle are powerless to damage one another. Spain has no troops to land in Chili, and her fleets cannot enter at Valparaiso or Callao, nor can they devastate the coast settlements or blockade the seaports. Chili and Peru cannot cross the ocean and enter any seaport of Spain, and all the mighty preparations for preying on the commerce of Spain and making a descent upon Cuba, of which we heard so much, have resulted only in the imprisonment of Mosquera, who planned them, and the blockade of the steamer *R. R. Cuyler*, in the harbor of Carthagena.

It is time this nonsense came to an end, and a suggestion from one of the great Powers—the United States for instance—would effect that object. It would be alike conducive to the interests of the nations concerned and to commerce and civilization. Spain is forced by it into a heavy annual expenditure which she can ill afford. The existence of a state of war adds to the convulsed condition of the Allied Republics, and, besides, costs them heavily in maintaining armies and strengthening fortifications. And a not less important consideration is that it restricts and embarrasses *our* commerce with the west coast of South America, a trade in which our people are largely interested; and that is an argument which ought to be persistently, and might be consistently urged, strengthened by an emphatic word or two on the folly and cost of two imbecile nations making mouths and uttering threats at each other.

Health of the Year.

Dr. Harris' last weekly letter to the Board of Health shows a marked decrease in the death-rate both of New-York and Brooklyn, as compared with the corresponding week of the preceding year. We have noted that the same report has been presented for many weeks, and, having taken pains to compare a large number of these weekly data, we find that the Summer and Autumn of 1867 have not only been vastly healthier than those of 1866, in New-York, but that the decrease in the mortality must be reckoned by thousands. More than that, if we understand correctly the figures, 1867 has been one of the healthiest years for the City during the last decade. We doubt if this result of comparisons will be generally expected. The note of warning against nuisances, filth and pest-breeders of various sorts, has been so very often sounded, that many people, for the last six months, have been under the impression that the City was dangerously unhealthy. Then, again, the unprecedented deluges, and the almost Egyptian moisture of the Spring and Summer were thought to contain elements of a fearful mortality. Such, however, has not been the case. The City has been steadily progressing in comparative healthiness. Now what are the hygienic principles which explain this result? This is the important question. Dr. Harris takes the view, evidently, that the laws of health which were so loudly and persistently made known through the Press, have been to some degree followed, and hence the good result. Again, perhaps the nuisances, so constantly talked of, were in some degree exaggerated. Doubtless, too, the Board of Health has done a great work by its bold and persistent enforcement of sanitary regulations. And that perpetual rain itself, which was thought an *avant-courier* of disease, may have been the source of health, as it was of cleanliness for the streets. At all events, we must set down 1867 as a healthy year, and should apply its lesson to 1868.

Mr. Dickens' Readings.

It will be seen by the advertisement in another column that the sale of tickets for Mr. Dickens' readings in this City, commences *this morning*, at 9 o'clock, at Steinway Hall. At this sale, only tickets for the first course of four readings will be sold. The readings themselves will begin on Monday, Dec. 9, at Steinway Hall, and the following is the order in which they will occur: On Monday, Dec. 9, *The Christmas Carol*" and "The Trial from *Pickwick*;" on Tuesday, Dec. 10, *David Copperfield* and "Mr. Bob Sawyer's Party;" on Thursday, Dec. 12, *Nicholas Nickelby* and "Boots at the Holly Tree Inn;" on Friday, Dec. 13, "The Story of Little Paul Dombey," and "The Trial from *Pickwick*." Full particulars in regard to the arrangements, &c., will be found in the advertisement.

MINOR TOPICS.

Curiosity is stronger than ever for some explanation by Mr. Churchill of the causes of his change of opinion and of vote on the impeachment question. He is said to be a man of some ability, and to be accustomed to legal inquiries. It can hardly be assumed therefore that he changed ground on so important a question as this without any reason whatever and from mere whim or party prejudice. Yet nothing whatever seems to have been developed which would cause, or even warrant, such a change. The turgid and partisan diatribe written by Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania, was adopted as the majority report of the Committee over Mr. Wilson's calm and judicial argument, by Mr. Churchill's vote; and the public would like some explanation of the causes and motives of this extraordinary change of front. Until they get it, their conjectures will not be uniformly flattering to Mr. Churchill.

In the order of the Court of Virginia postponing the Davis trial, as published in the newspapers, Davis is "*requested*" to appear personally in Court on the fourth Wednesday of March. It is scarcely necessary to say that this was a blunder; the word used in the special order was "required." The hope seems to be indulged that Judge Chase will find it convenient to attend and go on with the trial at that time; but it is not regarded by any means certain.

The Lynchburgh (Va.) *News* says it has heard that *two hundred and thirty-four* farms in Bedford County are soon to be sold by the United States revenue officers for the non-payment of taxes. We do not believe the Government will sanction any such proceeding. It would be cruel beyond precedent. The Southern people are in no condition to pay taxes,—they cannot get food for themselves and their families. Their farms, if sold, would not bring one-fourth of their real value, and would probably be bought by speculators intent only upon enriching themselves, regardless of the sufferings they might inflict upon others. A forced sale of Southern property under such circumstances would be simple plunder and wholesale devastation of a people already crushed to the earth by their misdeeds. The Government, we are confident, will not lend itself to any such scheme of intolerable cruelty.

Some of our contemporaries are quoting the testimony of Detective Baker, before the Impeachment Committee, as fastening very infamous charges upon the private character and life of President Johnson. We advise a little caution in this matter. We do not think that Baker's character for strict accuracy in his little narratives has been quite well enough established as yet, to make such reliances wholly safe. There is at least some probability that he will be put to a somewhat severer and more conclusive test in this matter than he has yet encountered. Cautious persons will probably wait a little before investing very large amounts on the strength of his statements.

We have certain critics among us who speak and write as if we ought to treat Mr. Dickens with a certain aversion on account of some satirical sayings respecting our American peculiarities that occur in one or two of his books. But if such a rule were a valid one, there is a people whose ways, feelings and institutions have been ten times more severely satirized and sneered at than ours—a people who, nevertheless, were never disposed to behave savagely in return to that moralist and man of genius. We mean the English people. He has ridiculed the manners and denounced the institutions of England and the English, either as a satirist or as a reformer; and no Englishman was ever yet ill-natured enough to say he ought to be punished for his gaiety or his censure. At the same time it is curious to consider that a great many who make themselves angry with Dickens for laughing at our faults or oddities, did not belong to this country when he was first here, and have only recently begun to call themselves Americans.

Walt Whitman has published his book against Carlyle's pamphlet about "Shooting Niagara," so affronting to the national feeling of Americans. There was a peculiar fitness in this reply. It is Greek meeting Greek; for they are two of the greatest "jargonizers" and lovers of enormous language in our common literature. Mr. Whitman, in his book, contends for the necessity of having a distinct literature for this country—a form or style of expression to suit the rough strength and vastness of its material proportions. But time will not be favorable to such a distinction—it would ask too much isolation—and the other influences of the age in trade and intercourse and fashion and feeling are bringing the strange nations together, and by degrees giving them all a common resemblance. American literature can only grow to resemble the other literatures, more or less; and Mr. Whitman's grand idea has nothing to go upon, we fancy.

The general impression has been that Mexico was in a very bad way, and with a prospect still worse. Mr. Romero, however, tells us, on his arrival at Vera Cruz, "I find matters here in a very satisfactory condition." We are very glad indeed to hear it; but perhaps some allowance must be made for Mr. Romero's optimism, considering the sentence which immediately follows: "I find that my friends are running me as a candidate for Governor of the State of Oajaca." Anybody may be pardoned, in a like situation, for seeing affairs in a favorable light. We heartily wish Mr. Romero success in his canvass—or would, at least, if his success did not seem to shut out the probability of his returning as Minister to Washington, where he has rendered himself a general favorite by personal courtesy and official fidelity. We are indebted to his ingenuity and perseverance for very full reports of everything that relates to Mexico during its recent struggle. Mr. Romero devoted himself mainly to collecting from all quarters everything he could find on the subject—translated debates in the Spanish Cortez and the French Chambers, as well as articles from foreign newspapers—copied newspaper correspondence and articles on the subject, and transmitted them regularly to the State Department as part of his official correspondence. Then he would get some member of Congress to offer a resolution, (which of course passed unanimously,) calling on the Secretary of State for copies of all correspondence on file relating to Mexican affairs. In due time the vast budget would come in, and be ordered printed. And the result is, we have a very full and complete account of the Mexican War printed at the public expense. But it is of decided interest and great historical value.

One steamer called after the new Russian territory has already been launched—the *Alaska*, built for the Pacific Mail Company. Probably the same name will now be applied to hundreds of vessels, from men-of-war down to fishing-smacks, and to hotels, hats, furniture, food, and everything else that has need of a distinctive title. Accordingly it becomes a matter of some importance to know what the name really is, how it is pronounced and how spelt. All the best maps and charts, and all the best gazeteers, so far as we know, give the name of the famous peninsula as *Aliaska*. The spelling of Alaska is found, but the other is the approved one, and some official documents also have the word spelt with an *i*. Let us have this point of orthography settled, not only for the sake of the territory, (and the future State,) but also for all the objects that derive a name from it.

"Don't believe history," said Sir Robert Walpole. What are we to believe, then? Some one suggests that *Divinity* is the safest thing to put one's trust in. But there are difficulties here, too. One divine, Bishop Clark, the American, says on the subject of drunkenness: "In a tour of several months in Europe, I did not see four men or one woman intoxicated," and he declares there is more drunkenness in the United States than anywhere else in the world. On the other hand, Rev. Newman Hall, the Englishman, says he saw but three or four drunken men in America, a number that he saw every evening in England; he considers us naturally under the circumstances a remarkable temperate people.

A man named Louis F. Gosier, who had made himself horridly remarkable for his guillotine practice, died recently at Doebling, in Austria. His father died on the scaffold in Paris, in 1790, and the event seemed to have affected him with that mania of making guillotines, and trying their efficacy on dogs, cats, calves, and other animals. On one occasion, in order to test a wonderful species of improvement in the machine, he made a violent attempt to guillotine a poor man of his acquaintance. Shakespeare asks if there be anything in a name. If there is, we should think the name of this throat-cutting Austrian has something like explanation in it, since *Gosier* is gullet or weasand in French.

Mr. Oxenford, the theatrical critic of the London *Times*, says that American audiences are far more sedate and better behaved than those of the old country—one of those facts that confute the general logic of those Europeans who suppose that a democracy, and especially the democracy of such a "rough" place as New-York, must necessarily show itself noisy and turbulent. The truth is, that our crowds of all sorts, and even mobs, have an amount of self-respect which never belongs to the poorer orders of a people where "lower classes" admit themselves to be such. Our sentiment of *equality* is of great worth and much promise for the future, because it raises the standard of social feelings and national manners.

A telegraphic station is about to be established at Jubel on the Red Sea, no doubt in view of the British expedition to Abyssinia, which will give the news from that part of the world an unwonted degree of interest.

Voltaire, long ago, used to laugh at the military qualities of the Pope's soldiers, and say they used their umbrellas on the field of battle. But the modern soldiers of the Papacy are not to be laughed at—by the Garibaldians at least, for the accounts of the engagements at Mentana and Tivoli show that the Zouaves, Antibians and Swiss, under the German, Kantzler, fought very well, and did great execution. The *Moniteur*—though that is not greatly to be relied on—says 800 of Garibaldi's men were killed in the contest and near 2,000 taken prisoners. It is, however, undeniable that the defeat was a severe one, and one that silenced for a time the cry of "On to Rome."

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music—German Drama.

Mlle. Janauschek appeared as *Clarchen* last evening before the largest audience she has had since she made her *debut* in this country. The character in "Egmont" the play represented, which Goethe elaborated with fondest art, however, seems to have been that of *Egmont's* self, for the *Duke of Alba's* mild, historical treachery, of which that Netherland free chieftain was made the victim, is the leading theme and central plot of the piece. It is to be regretted, therefore, that some other German classic was not selected to afford Mlle. Janauschek the fullest opportunity before her greatest house. Nevertheless the part of *Clarchen* is not be despised; it is one of the darling heroines of German drama, and, as Mlle. Janauschek presents it, attracts admiration at every point. The best idea is to be had of her character when it is understood that *Clarchen* is simply another version of the same ideal so familiar to everybody in the *Marguerite* of "Faust." She is a cottage-girl who falls into simple admiration over the hero, raves in the street where he is put in prison, and poisons herself on the day that he is sent to the scaffold, much to the disgust of a discarded lover of her own sphere of life—who follows her through the latter scenes with a pitiful fidelity. The play is in prose, and is certainly at moments little less than prosy. Goethe has attempted to follow too closely, and develop too minutely, the ever-varying and unstable multitude, in affecting now their frenzy for, and now their rage against, the "popular idol." In this connection the character of *Banson*, the public agitator, is a forcible portrait from life in every age and every country. He is the man of every time, who, having nothing to lose, stirs up the tumult out of which there may be something to gain. Mr. Crelinger, to whom this part was entrusted, gave a clear dramatic study of the decayed and dissipated man, from whom sensibility to shame had long departed. A ferocious conventionality marked Mr. Kleinert's representation of the villainous *Duke of Alba*. As we have said, *Clarchen* is scarcely the part in which Mlle. Janauschek could do herself all justice. The emotions she is called upon to depict during its progress are less determined than those forcible passions, in the delineation of which she succeeds most completely. Nevertheless, there was a little world of pathos in the street scene where *Clarchen*, after the imprisonment of *Egmont*, endeavors to excite the representatives of the fickle populace to rescue their friend. Mr. Scherenberg's *Egmont* was a conception of dignity, which modified itself to the requisite gentleness in the exquisite love scenes that Goethe has invented for the piece. The piece should be repeated; but it is announced that on Saturday Mlle. Janauschek is to make her last appearance. "The Gladiator of Ravenna" is to be repeated on the occasion.

To-night the opera of "Romeo e Giulietta" will have its last representation at the Academy. For the *matinée* to-morrow "The Barber of Seville," and Mme. Parepa-Rosa's last appearance.

Steinway Hall—Oratorio.

Last night an immense audience assembled to hear a capital performance of Haydn's picturesque masterpiece "The Seasons." Though, from first to last, this work is a marvel of musical science, it had a ready reception and hearty acceptance—thanks to the beauty and melody that shines through Haydn's profoundest compositions. Interpreted as it was last evening, vocally, by the Harmonic Society, and instrumentally by Mr. Theodore Thomas' full orchestra, with a mingled fire and delicacy, it at once put the audience in full sympathy with the composer. It is difficult to name which of the "Seasons"—Spring, Summer, Autumn or Winter—has been treated fondest by Haydn; as a whole the work is one on which the most ambitious composer might have been content to rest his fame. Perhaps the best testimony to the genius which it embodies is found in the rapt attention of such a crowd as that which greedily listened to every number and every note last night. Possibly few were able to appreciate the really wonderful richness of the orchestral introduction to *Autumn*—anyhow "they could not choose but hear." The applause throughout was hearty. In tone and phrasing the instrumental portion of the work could not have been much better. The chorus was generally approvable, but in the special numbers, "Hark! the deep tremendous voice," and "Hark, hark, the mountains resound," were wanting in sustained vigor. The favorite vocal pieces were the florid numbers that called out the full force of Mme. Rosa's rich voice—which to-day stands without a superior in this order of music—and Mr. Simpson and Mr. J. R. Thomas. The double air, "O, Welcome Now" and "How Pleasing," by Mme. Parepa appeared to be enjoyed with feverish eagerness.

The second of the Oratorio series is announced by Mr. Harrison to take place on Dec. 11 instead of Dec. 12.

Ristori.

Mme. Ristori did not sail yesterday as announced. A telegram received from Mr. Grau's agent in Havana, the night before, reported the sickness in the city too great to be safely risked, and hence the postponement of the departure.

The Thanksgiving Performances

were all crowdedly attended. In the afternoon the rain, and perhaps the occurrence of the dinner hour about the time of beginning the different entertainments, helped to lighten the attendance somewhat, although Barnum's was thronged from morning till night. But at night the dampness, nor dinner, nor anything could save the theatres—big or little—from the attacks on all quarters. The Broadway theatres—Wallack's, New-York, Olympic, Niblo's and the Broadway—were packed more closely than Fenian juries ever were, and the audiences were unusually orderly for holiday audiences. In the Bowery the jam began early, and at the French Theatre, the Fifth-avenue and the Circus there was not an inch of sitting space a quarter of an hour before the performances began.

FINE ARTS.

The National Academy of Design.

The first Fall and Winter Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, which opened a week or two since, is perhaps quite as successful as the artists could have expected, and is, on the whole, an interesting collection. True, the number of pictures is rather small, and many of these have been exhibited before at the Academy, at studio receptions, and in Brooklyn. But good pictures cannot be seen too often; else what would be the value of the permanent picture gallery which is promised us—some time in the future—by the Academy? Most of the works reëxhibited at the Academy this season belong to this class, and the presence of others of inferior worth is to be accounted for by the fact that the Hanging Committee were so pressed for victims to cover their walls that they were compelled to take almost anything that came to hand. The artists were not prepared for so early an opening; two or three weeks' delay would have made a vast difference in this respect, and we hope this experience will not be lost upon the Society.

One of the most striking pictures in the collection is the large painting by De Haas, representing the passage of the forts below New-Orleans by Admiral Farragut's fleet. It is vigorously painted, and is full of life and action, as a battle picture should be.

There is a great deal of beautiful painting in Leutze's picture of "Elaine." The dead body of the beautiful girl, dressed in white, is lying in the forward part of the boat; behind her sits the dumb old servitor, silently steering; in the distance gleam the towers of the King's palace:

> ——"The Dead,
> Steered by the dumb went upward with the flood—
> In her right hand the lily, in her left
> The letter—all her bright hair streaming down—
> And all the coverlid was cloth of gold,
> Drawn to the waist, and she herself in white."

The landscape portions of the picture are poor, and the boat looks top-heavy; but there is much beauty in the face of Elaine, and feeling in that of the old servitor.

A very interesting picture, well and strongly painted, is "The Precious Lading," by George A. Hall. It was painted in Seville, Spain, and represents two handsome children seated in a pannier on a good-natured, patient-looking donkey. Behind them stands the father, looking as if he thought the lading was very precious indeed.

The series of drawings by Ehninger, in illustration of the legend of St. Gevendoline, attract much attention, no less by their design than by their admirable execution.

Miss S. V. Ely exhibits several very beautiful studies of flowers and mosses, painted with great delicacy of feeling and skill of handling.

T. C. Farrar also exhibits several studies of flowers, which are, we think, the finest things he has done. Farrar paints little things with extraordinary skill. His flowers and buds and grasses and bits of turf are certainly wonderful specimens of close observance of nature and patience and feeling in execution. But when he attempts to carry out his somewhat contracted views on a larger scale, he invariably fails. His landscapes exhibit evidences of sincere study and good intentions, but very indifferent results.

A pretty series of pen-and-ink drawings, the subjects taken from Antwerp, Paris, and other European cities, is exhibited by Mrs. Eliza Greatorex.

The most interesting work in the statuary collection is the statue of Columbus, by Miss Emma Stebbins, belonging to Marshall O. Roberts, Esq. The statue represents Columbus on the last night before the discovery of land, when his crew, having mutinied, leave him in command until morning only. He stands alone at the helm, directing the course of his little vessel through unknown seas, and looking out into the darkness, full of hope and faith, but also anxiety. The relief in the pedestal is symbolical of his name and the great event with which it is forever associated. His sign manual, Xpo Fereus, (meaning Christo *anointed*, and Fereus *bearer*,) is inscribed across the hemisphere above Colombo. The Italian dove, or carrier-pigeon, holds the scroll upon which is inscribed the name of America and the date of its discovery. On either side branches of maize support the inscription. These emblems express not only his name, but also his character, according to his own lofty conception of his mission. He believed himself to be Christo Fereus—Christ-bearer or Gospel-bearer—to the heathen inhabitants of an unknown world. It may be added that Colombo, a dove or pigeon, was doubtless associated, in his imagination, with the carrier bird, and had its due weight in his conception of his destiny, as well as in forming his sign manual.

The Artists in their Studios Again.

The artists have all returned from their Summer and Fall excursions in the country or by the seaside, and their studios are filled with beautiful witnesses to their industry and success in the pursuit of their art—portfolios of lovely sketches, and large pictures in various stages of forwardness. One of the most interesting collections of studies we have seen this Fall is that of William Hart, who spent the whole Summer and part of Autumn in a picturesque part of Maine. Here he gave most of his time to water-color sketching, and succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. His collection comprises above fifty studies of the most varied character and eight or ten large finished pictures, which will form one of the great attractions of the approaching water-color exhibition at the Academy of Design These sketches and finished pictures are equal to the best examples we have ever seen of English water-colors.

SAMUEL COLMAN has also given much time during the past Summer to water-colors, and has produced some very remarkable works, which we consider as in many respects superior to his oil paintings. We gather from **COLMAN** and **HART** that working in water-colors has a great charm for them, and that it only lies with the public to turn their energies into this field of art, hitherto so neglected in this country.

FAGNANI, who certainly stands at the head of portrait-painters in this country, has just completed a very spirited portrait of Gen. **SHERIDAN**, and also one of Sir **HENRY BULWER**. He is at present at work on a portrait of Mme. **RISTORI**'s daughter **BIANCA**, which will be a very charming and beautiful work of art. His portrait of his daughter, represented as a youthful Shepherdess, in the Academy of Design, is a lovely painting. There is a slight appearance of awkwardness about the right shoulder, but the face is very beautiful, and all the accessories are designed and painted with the care and exquisite finish that characterize this artist's work. With the exception of the "Young Shepherdess," these interesting portraits are to be seen at the artist's studio, No. 43 East Twelfth-street.

BRADFORD, whose Arctic photographs we have already mentioned, is at work on a large picture of Arctic scenery; for a gentleman in England.

SHATTUCK has nearly completed a fine Autumn picture, called "October in the White Mountains."

MCENTEE has brought home some lovely studies of Autumn. Will he give us a new picture this Winter, or only beautiful repetitions of old ones?

BEARD, whose picture in the Artists' Fund Exhibition hardly does him justice, has completed one that will be much admired—"The Old Woman who lived in a Shoe." It is in his best style.

J. D. SMILIE is trying his hand with gratifying success at water-colors, and will have a fine picture in the coming Exhibition.

BELLOWS, CRANCH, DE HAAS, LEUTZE, the two **FARRARS, MAGRATH**, and many others, will also contribute to this Exhibition. Judging from the specimens we have seen in the studios of these artists, the Exhibition will be a great success.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ACCIDENTS.—PATRICK KEENAN, a deaf and dumb man, residing in Cherry-street, near Grand, fell a distance of twelve feet from a scaffold on the new Tammany building, in Fourteenth-street, and broke his leg, besides sustaining other severe injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....The body of a man was found in the water, near Harlem Bridge, yesterday, and as a bundle was found near the place, marked "N. D. Spencer, Tremont," it is supposed that he is the brother of Mr. CHAS. S. SPENCER, the lawyer. Coroner WILDEY was notified. ....HENRY N. P. MEYER, of No. 257 Garden-street, Hoboken, aged 70 years, and book-keeper in the establishment of C. G. GUNTHER & SONS, at No. 502 Broadway, was seized with sudden illness at Steinway Hall, last evening, and died soon after....BARTRAM SHEAREN fell off the dock at the foot of Barclay-street, but was rescued from drowning by Officer McCONNELL, of the Third Ward.

BOAT RACES YESTERDAY.—A spirited contest between several members of the Columbia Boat Club came off at 4 o'clock. The following were the entries for 17-foot double scull working boats: GEO. M. YOUNG, WM. SULKEN, in *Bug*, for 4 miles. Time—First heat, 14:27; second heat, 15:08; total, 29:35. WM. MARTINE, J. MEREDITH, in *Unknown*, over the course, hauled out on first heat; second heat, 15:39. J. C. ONIEL, P. McINDLOE, in *Mosquito*, for 4 miles. Time—First heat, 15:05; second heat, 15:44; total, 30:49. The boats started from the flag-staff of the New-York Yacht Club, off the Elysian Fields, Hoboken.

MARRIAGE IN COURT.—At the opening of the Common Pleas Court, Judge VAN VORST presiding, Wednesday morning, a German couple appeared and asked to be united in wedlock. The Judge was taken somewhat aback, never having officiated at that interesting ceremony before, but he managed to get through with it after a legal if not a clerical fashion, and entirely to the satisfaction of the bride and groom. The names of the parties were GOTTFREID BURKHARDT, aged 31, of Wurtemberg, and ANNA MARIA DORIKE, aged 27, of Switzerland. Counselor HIRSCH and B. J. MALONE, Clerk, were the subscribing witnesses.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—BARNEY ENGLISH, of No. 356 East Tenth-street, aged 50 years, died suddenly on Wednesday night from some unknown cause. Coroner WILDEY will hold the inquest....The same Coroner was notified to hold an inquest on the body of AUGUSTA SCHMIDT, a native of Germany, 32 years of age, who is presumed to have died from excessive intemperance....An inquest was held by Coroner WILDEY at No. 31 Park-street, yesterday, on the body of JAMES HANNEGAN, aged 70 years, who died suddenly from natural causes.

ITEMS.—During Wednesday night the cloak store of Mrs. LEON VAN COLLERN, at No. 669 Third-avenue, was entered by burglars, who carried off $1,000 worth of goods....The dwelling of JONATHAN ALSTON, of No. 120 East Forty-sixth-street, was also entered by burglars who stole $54 worth of clothing. No arrests were made in either case..JOSEPH WOERNER, of No. 1,150 Second-avenue, was knocked down, Tuesday night, by two ruffians, on the corner of Second-avenue and Fifty-third-street, and robbed of a gold watch and $10 in money....CHARLES MONGER, late an employe of Messrs. GEO. O. STREET & SON, of No. 15 John-street, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs yesterday, on a charge of stealing $75 worth of crude gold, and on confessing his guilt was held for trial.

NEW-JERSEY.

LAYING OF A CORNER-STONE.—Bishop ODENHEIMER, of New-Jersey, to-day will lay the corner-stone of a new Episcopal Church at Woodside, N. J., a thriving and beautiful settlement on the banks of the Passaic River, between Newark and Belleville. St. John's is to be the name of the church and parish, and the enterprise is inaugurated under circumstances which promise great success. The clergy of New-York and Belleville will assist in the services, and the ceremonies will be interesting and impressive.

BURGLARY.—Some time during Wednesday the grocery-store of STEPHEN CLOUSE, No. 9 Grand-street, Newark, was burglariously entered from the rear, but, as no property was missing, it is supposed that the thieves were disturbed in their operations.

LAUNCH OF THE STEAMSHIP ALASKA.—This large and magnificent steamship was launched from the yard of her builder, HENRY STEERS, Greenpoint, at 10:30 o'clock Wednesday morning, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The *Alaska* is a side-wheel steamer, of 4,000 tons burden, and of the following measurement: Length of keel, 340 feet; breadth of beam, 48 feet; depth of hold, 31 feet. She was built to the order of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and her machinery is in a forward state at the Novelty Works. Her general construction is similar to that of the *Japan*, recently built by Mr. STEERS for the same Company.

Court Calendars To-day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Dec. 16.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Adjourned without day.
Part II.—Adjourned to Friday, 29th. No Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Miller, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Demurrer.

Nos.
29—Mott, on behalf, &c., vs. Connolly, Compt., et al.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
201—Griffith vs. Alexander.
80—Kattenhorn vs. Tuska.

Nos.
116—Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
228—Lockwood vs. Lockwood.
232—Lippmann vs. Hart et al.
237—Bamberger vs. Bamberger et al.
241—Corlies vs. Leavitt et al.
245—Houseman et al. vs. Van Praag.
259—In re. estate of Wm. T. Ruck.
273—Schauer vs. Ricker.
276—Bonfort vs. Baruc.
282—Stevens vs. Lipman.
38—Ross vs. Johnson et al.
63—Wolf vs. Anderson.
93—Reford vs. Peck.
102—Hardaway Bolt, &c., Man'f'g Co. vs. Central Bolt, &c., Man'f'g Co.

104—Bamberger vs. The Sheriff.
106—Bamberger vs. Bamberger.
113—Wilson vs. Wilson.
135—Comean et al. vs. Noack, &c.
155—Meyers vs. Meyers.
174—Kelly, Sheriff, vs. Ingalls.
177—In re. Russel File Co.
180—Banks vs. Croton Nat. Bank.
193—Anderson vs. Anderson.
220—Collins et al. vs. Roberts et al.
238—Lippman vs. Hart.
244—Cottrell vs. Collins et al.
246—Walter vs. Degener.
280—Ferris vs. Aspinwall.

Call No. 284—Ullman et al. vs. Schoeller, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Both parts adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Adjourned for the Term.
Part II.—Equity Calendar continued.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Alker, Hearne and Gross, J. J.

Nos.
1—Tappan vs. Murray.
2—Cockroft vs. Lockwood.
3—Egbert vs. Jenner.
4—Pond vs. Clark.
5—Sehmale vs. Seelan.
6—Malone vs. De Laves.

Nos.
7—McCauley vs. Ringlander.
8—Hunter vs. Haas.
9—Daily vs. Melville.
10—Joseph vs. Lowenstein.

Among the Workers in Silver.

BY JAMES PARTON.

From the Atlantic Monthly.

Excursionists to Lake Superior, when they get away up in the northern part of Lake Huron, where those "four thousand islands" lying flat and green in the sun, without a tree or a hut upon them, see at length, in the distance, a building like a large storehouse, evidently not made by Indian hands. The thing is neither rich nor rare; the only wonder is how it got there. For many hours before coming in sight of this building, no sign of human life is visible, unless, perchance, the joyful passengers catch the sight of a dug-out canoe, with a blanket for a sail, in which an Indian fisherman sits solitary and motionless, as though he, too, were one of the inanimate features of the scene. On drawing near this most unexpected structure, the curiosity of the travelers is changed into wild wonder. It is a storehouse with all the modern improvements, and over the door is a well-painted sign, bearing the words,

RASPBERRY JAM.

If the present writer, when he first beheld this sign, had read thereon, "opera-glasses for hire," or "kid gloves cleaned by a new and improved method," he could not have been more surprised or more puzzled. The explanation, however, was very simple. Many years ago, it seems, a Yankee visiting that region discovered thousands upon thousands of acres of raspberry bushes hanging full of fruit, and all going to waste. He also observed that Indian girls and squaws in considerable numbers lived near by. Putting this and that together, he conceived the idea of a novel speculation. In the Summer following he returned to the place with a copper kettle, many barrels of sugar and plenty of large stone jars. For one cent a pail he had as many raspberries picked as he could use; and he kept boiling and jarring until he had filled all his vessels with jam, when he put them on board a sloop, took them down to Detroit and sold them. The article being approved and the speculation being profitable, he returned every year to the raspberry country, and the business grew to an extent which warranted the erection of this large and well-appointed building. In the Western country the raspberry jam made in the region of Lake Huron has been for twenty years an established article of trade. We had the curiosity once to taste tarts made of it, and can testify that it was as bad as heart could wish. It appeared to be a soggy mixture of melted brown sugar and small seeds.

But that is neither here nor there. The oddity of our adventure was in discovering such an establishment in such a place. Since that time we have often had similar surprises, especially in New-England, where curious industries have established themselves in the most out-of-the-way nooks. In a hamlet of three or four houses and a church we see such signs as "Melodeon Manufactory." At a town in Northern Vermont we find four hundred men busy the year round, in making those great Fairbanks Scales, which can weigh an apple or a train of cars. There is nothing in St. Johnsbury which marks it out as the town in the universe fittest to produce huge scales for mankind. The business exists there because, forty years ago, there were three excellent heads in the place upon the shoulders of three brothers, who put those heads together and learned how to make and how to sell scales. All over New-England, industries have rooted themselves which appear to have no congruity with the places in which they are found. We heard the other day of a village in which are made every year three bushels of gold rings. We ourselves passed, some time ago, in a remarkably plain New-England town, a manufactory of fine diamond jewelry. In another town—Providence—there are seventy-two manufactories of common jewelry. Now what is there in the character or in the situation of this city of ROGER WILLIAMS, that should have invited thither so many makers of cheap trinkets? It is a solid town, that makes little show of its great wealth, and contains less than the average number of people capable of wearing tawdry ornaments. Nevertheless, along with machine-shops of Titanic power, and cotton-mills of vast extent, we find these seventy-two manufactories of jewelry. The reason is, that, about the year 1795, one man, named DODGE, prospered in Providence by making such jewelry as the simple people of those simple old times would buy of the passing peddler. His prosperity lured others into the business, until it has grown to its present proportions, and supplies half the country with the glittering trash which we all despise upon others and love upon ourselves.

But there is something at Providence less to be expected even than seventy-two manufactories of jewelry; it is the largest manufactory of solid silverware in the world! In a city so elegant and refined as Providence, where wealth is so real and stable, we should naturally expect to find on the sideboards plenty of silver plate; but we were unprepared to discover there three or four hundred skillful men making silver-ware for the rest of mankind, and all in one establishment—that of the Gorham Manufacturing Company. This is not only the largest concern of the kind in existence, but it is the most complete. Every operation of the business, from the melting of the coin out of which the ware is made, to the making of the packing-boxes in which it is conveyed to New-York, takes place in this one congregation of buildings. Nor do we hesitate to say, after an attentive examination of the products of European taste, that the articles bearing the stamp of this American house are not equaled by those imported. There is a fine simplicity and boldness of outline about the forms produced here, together with an absence of useless and pointless ornament, which render them at once more pleasing and more useful than any others we have seen.

It was while going over this interesting establishment, that the raspberry jam incident recurred to us. *This* thing, however, is both rich and rare; and yet the wonder remains how it got there. It got there because, forty years ago, an honest man began there a business which has grown steadily to this day. It got there just as all the rooted businesses of New-England got where we find them now. In the brief history of this one enterprise we may read the history of the industry of New-England. Not the less, however, ought the detailed history to be written; for it would be a book full of every kind of interest and and instruction.

It was an honest man, we repeat who founded this establishment. We believe there is no house of business of the first class in the world, of thirty years' standing, the success of which is not clearly traceable to its serving the public with fidelity. An old clerk of Mr. A. T. STEWART, of New-York, informed us that, in the day of small things, many years ago, when Mr. STEWART had only a retail dry-goods store of moderate extent, one of the rules of the establishment was this: "*Don't recommend goods; but never fail to point out defects.*" Now a man struggling with the difficulties of a new business, who lays down a rule of that nature, must either be a very honest or a very able man. He is likely to be both, for sterling ability is necessarily honest. It is not surprising, therefore, that Mr. STEWART is now the monarch of the dry-goods trade in the world; and we fully believe that the history of all *lasting* success would disclose a similar root of honesty. In all the businesses which have to do with the precious metals and precious stones, honesty is the prime necessity; because in them, though it is the easiest thing in the world to cheat, the cheat is always capable of being detected and proved. A great silver-house holds itself bound to take back an article of plate made forty years ago, if it is discovered that the metal is not equal in purity to the standard of the silver coin of the country in which it was made. The entire and perfect natural honesty, therefore, of JABEZ GORHAM, was the direct cause of the prosperity of the house which he founded. He is now a serene and healthy man of eighty-two, long ago retired from business. He walks about the manufactory, mildly wondering at the extent to which its operations have extended. "It is grown past me," he says with a smile; "I know nothing about all this."

In the year 1805, this venerable old man was an apprentice to that Mr. DODGE who began in Providence the manufacture of ear-rings, breastpins, and rings—the only articles made by the Providence jewelers for many years. In due time JABEZ GORHAM set up for himself, and he added to the list of articles the important item of watch-chains of a peculiar pattern, long known in New-England as the "Gorham chain." The old gentleman gives an amusing account of the simple manner in which business was done in those days. When he had manufactured a trunkful of jewelry, he would jog away with it to Boston, where, after depositing the trunk in his room, he would go round to all the jewelers in the city to inform them of his arrival, and to say that his jewelry would be ready in his room for inspection on the following morning at 10 o'clock, and not before. Before the appointed hour every jeweler in the town would be at his door; but as it was a point of honor to give them all an equal chance, no one was admitted till the clock struck, when all pushed in in a body. The jewelry was spread out on the bed, around which all the jewelers of Boston, in 1820, could gather without crowding. Each man began by placing his hat in some convenient place, and it was in his hat that he deposited the articles selected by him for purchase. When the whole stock had been transferred from the bed to the several hats, Mr. GORHAM took a list of the contents of each; whereupon the jewelers packed their purchases, and carried them home. In the course of the day the bills were made out, and the next morning Mr. GORHAM went his rounds and collected the money. The business being thus happily concluded, he returned to Providence, to work uninterruptedly for another six months. In this manner JABEZ GORHAM conducted business for sixteen years, before he ever thought of attempting silverware. Such was his reputation for scrupulous honesty, that, for many years before he left the business, none of his customers ever subjected his work to any test whatever, not even to that of a pair of scales. It is his boast that during the whole of his business career of more than half a century he never sold an article of a lower standard of purity than the one established by law or by the nature of the precious metals.

About the year 1825 some Boston people discovered that a tolerable silver spoon could be made much thinner than the custom of the trade had previously permitted, and that these thin spoons could be sold by peddlers very advantageously. The consequence of this discovery was that silver spoons became an article of manufacture in Boston, whence peddlers conveyed them to the remotest nooks of New-England. One day, in 1830, the question occurred to JABEZ GORHAM, why not make spoons in Providence, and sell them to the peddlers who buy our jewelry? The next time he took his trunk of trinkets to Boston he looked about him for a man who knew something of the art of spoon-making. One such he found, a young man just "out of his time," whom he took back with him to Providence, where he established him in an odd corner of his jewelry-shop. In this way, thirty-seven years ago, the business began which has grown to be the largest and most complete manufactory of silver-ware in the world. For the first ten years he made nothing but spoons, thimbles, and silver combs, with an occasional napkin-ring, if any one in Providence was bold enough to order one. Businesses grew very slowly in those days. It was thought a grand success when JABEZ GORHAM, after nearly twenty years' exertion, had fifteen men employed in making spoons, forks, thimbles, napkin-rings, children's mugs, and such small ware. Nor would Mr. GORHAM, of his own motion, have ever carried the business much further; certainly not to the point of procuring articles that approach the rank of works of art. We have heard the old gentleman say that he often stood at a store-window in Boston, wondering by what process certain operations were performed in silver, the results of which he saw before him in the form of pitchers and teapots.

But in due course of time Mr. JOHN GORHAM, the present head of the house, eldest son of the founder, came upon the scene—an aspiring, ingenious young man, whose nature it was to excel in anything in which he might chance to engage. The silversmith's art was then so little known in the United States that neither workmen nor information could be obtained here in its higher branches. Mr. JOHN GORHAM crossed the ocean soon after coming of age, and examined every leading silver establishment in Europe. He was freely admitted everywhere, as no one in the business had ever thought of America as a possible competitor; still less did any one see in this quiet Yankee youth the person who was to annihilate the American demand for European silver-ware and produce articles which famous European houses would servilely copy. From the time of Mr. JOHN GORHAM's return dates the eminence of the present company and of the production of the costlier kinds of silver-ware, on a great scale, in the United States. From first to last the company have induced sixty-three accomplished workmen to come from Europe and settle in Providence, some of whom might not unjustly be enrolled in the list of artists.

The war gave an amazing development to this business, as it did to all others ministering to pleasure or the sense of beauty. When the war began, in 1861, the Gorham Company employed about one hundred and fifty men; and in 1864 this number had increased to four hundred, all engaged in making articles of solid silver. Even with this great force the company were sometimes unable to supply the demand for their beautiful products. On Christmas morning, 1864, there was left in the store in Maiden-lane, New-York, but seven dollars' worth of ware, out of an average stock of one hundred thousand dollars' worth. Perhaps we ought not to be surprised at this. Consider our silver weddings. It is not unusual for several thousands of dollars' worth of silver to be presented on these occasions,—in one recent instance, sixteen thousand dollars' worth was given. And what lady can be married, now-a-days, without having a few pounds of silver given to her? For Christmas presents, of course, silver-ware is always among the objects dangerous to the sanity of those who go forth, just before the holidays, with a limited purse and unlimited desires.

What particularly surprises the visitor to the Gorham Works, at Providence is to see labor-saving machinery—the ponderous steam-hammer, the stamping and rolling apparatus—employed in silver work, instead of the baser metals to which they are usually applied. Nothing is done by hand which can be done by machinery; so that the three hundred men usually employed in solid ware are in reality doing the work of a thousand. The first operation is to buy silver coin in Wall-street. In a bag of dollars there are always some bad pieces; and as the Company embark their reputation in every silver vessel that leaves the factory, and are always responsible for its purity, each dollar is wrenched asunder and its goodness positively ascertained before it is thrown into the crucible. The subsequent operations, by which these spoiled dollars are converted into objects of brilliant and enduring beauty, can better be imagined than described.

New forms of beauty are the constant study of the artist in silver. One large apartment in the Gorham establishment—the artists' room—is a kind of magazine or storehouse of beautiful forms, which have been gathered in the course of years by Mr. GEORGE WILKINSON, the member of the Company who has charge of the designing, and who is himself a designer of singular taste, fertility and judgment. Here are deposited copies or drawings of all the former products of the establishment. Here is a large and costly library of illustrated works in every department of art and science. Mr. WILKINSON gets ideas from works upon botany, sculpture, landscape—from ancient bas-reliefs and modern porcelain; but more frequently from those large volumes which exhibit the glories of architecture. "The first requisite," he maintains, "of a good piece of silver-plate is that it be *well built*." The artist in silver has also to keep constantly in view the practical and commercial limitations of his art. The forms which he designs must be such as can be executed with due economy of labor and material, such as can be easily cleaned, and such as will please the taste of the silver-purchasing public. It is by his skill in complying with these inexorable conditions, while producing forms of real excellence, that Mr. WILKINSON has given such celebrity to the articles made by the company to which he belongs.

Few of us, however, will ever be able to buy the dinner-sets, the tea-sets, the gorgeous salvers, and the tall épergnes with which the warerooms of this manufactory are filled. A silver salver of large size costs a thousand dollars. A complete dinner-set for a party of twenty-four costs $12,000. The price of a nice tea-set can easily run into $3,000. We noticed one small vase—6 or 8 inches high—exquisitely chased on two sides, which Mr. WILKINSON assured us it cost the Company about $700 to produce. There are, as yet, but two or three persons in all America who would be likely to become purchasers of the articles in silver which rank in Europe as works of art, and which are strictly entitled to that distinction. The wonder is who buys the massive utilities that are stacked away in such profusion in Maiden-lane. The Gorham Company have always in course of manufacture about three tons of silver, and usually have a ton of finished work for sale.

An important branch of their business is one recently introduced—the manufacture of a very superior kind of plated-ware, intended to combine the strength of baser metal with the beauty of silver. The manufacture of such ware has attained great development in England of late years, owing chiefly to the application of the mysterious power of electricity to the laying on of the silver. We must discourse a little upon this admirable application of science to the arts.

Hamlet amused his friend *Horatio* by tracing the noble dust of ALEXANDER till he found it stopping a bunghole. If we trace the course of discovery that resulted in this beautiful art, we shall have to reverse *Hamlet's* order; we must begin with the homely object and end with magnificent ones. Electroplating, electrotyping, the electric telegraph, and many other arts and wonders, all go back to that dish of frogs which the amiable and fond Prof. GALVANI was preparing for his sick wife's dinner one day, about the year 1787. It was a curious reflection, when we were illuminating our houses to celebrate the laying of the first Atlantic cable, that this bewildering and unique triumph of man over nature had no more illustrious origin than the legs of an Italian frog. We are aware that the honor *has* been claimed for a Neapolitan mouse. There *is* a story in the books of a mouse in Naples that had the impudence, in 1786, to bite the leg of a professor of medicine, and was caught in the act by the Professor himself, who punished his audacity by dissecting him. While doing so, he observed that when he touched a nerve of the creature with his knife its limbs were slightly convulsed. The Professor was struck with the circumstance, was puzzled by it, mentioned it, and it was recorded; but as nothing further came of it, no connection can be established between that mouse and the splendors of silver-plated ware and the wonders of the telegraph. The claims of Prof. GALVANI's frog rest upon a sure foundation of fact. Signora GALVANI—so runs one version of the story—lay sick upon a couch in a room in which there was that chaos of domestic utensils and philosophical apparatus that may still be observed sometimes in the abodes of men addicted to science. The Professor himself had prepared the frogs for the stew-pan, and left them upon a table near the conductor of an electrical machine. A student, while experimenting with the machine, chanced to touch with a steel instrument one of the frogs at the intersection of the legs. The sick lady observed that as often as he did so the legs were convulsed, or, as we now say, were *galvanized*. Upon her husband's return to the room she mentioned this strange thing to him, and he immediately repeated the experiment.

From 1760 to 1790, as the reader is probably aware, all the scientific world was on the *qui vive* with regard to electricity. The most brilliant reputations of that century had been won by electric discoveries. FRANKLIN was still alive, to reward with his benignant approval those who should contribute anything valuable after his own immense additions to man's knowledge of this alluring and baffling element. It was, therefore, as much the spirit of the time as the genius of the man that made GALVANI seize this new fact with eagerness, and investigate it with untiring enthusiasm. It was a sad day for the frogs of the Pope's dominions when Signora GALVANI observed those two naked legs fly apart and crook themselves with so much animation. There was slaughter in the swamps of Bologna for many a month thereafter. For mankind, however, it was a day to be held in everlasting remembrance, since it was then that was taken the first step toward the galvanic battery!

As fortune favors the brave, so accident aids the ingenious. After Professor GALVANI had touched the muscles and nerves of many frogs with the spark drawn from the electrical machine, another accident occurred which led directly to the discovery of the galvanic battery. Having skinned a frog, he chanced to hang it by a *copper* hook upon an *iron* nail; and thus, without knowing it, he brought together the elements of a battery—two metals and a wet frog. His object in hanging up this frog was to see if the electricity of the atmosphere would produce any effects, however slight, similar to those produced when the spark of the machine was applied to the creature. It did not. After watching his frog awhile, the Professor was proceeding to take it down, and while in the act of doing so the legs were convulsed! Struck with this occurrence, he replaced the frog, took it down again, put it back, took it down, until he discovered that, as often as the damp frog (still hanging upon its copper hook) touched the iron nail, the contraction of the muscles took place, as if the frog had been touched by a conductor connected with an electrical machine. This experiment was repeated hundreds of times, and varied in as many ways as mortal ingenuity could devise. GALVANI at length settled down upon the method following: He wrapped the nerves taken from the loins of a frog in a leaf of tin, and placed the legs of the frog upon a plate of copper; then, as often as the leaf of tin was brought in contact with the plate of copper, the legs of the frog were convulsed.

People regard CHARLES LAMB's story of the discovery of roast pig as a most extravagant and impossible fiction; but, really, Prof. GALVANI comported himself very much in the manner of that great discoverer. It was no more necessary to employ the frog's nerves in the production of the electricity, than it was necessary to burn down a house in roasting pig for dinner. The poor frog contributed nothing to it but his dampness,—as every boy in a telegraph office now perceives. He was merely the *wet* in the small galvanic battery. Prof. GALVANI, however, exulting in his discovery, leaped to the conclusion that this electricity was not the same as that produced by friction. He thought he had discovered the long-sought something by which the muscles move obedient to the will. "All creatures," he wrote, "have an electricity inherent in their economy, which resides specially in the nerves, and is by the nerves communicated to the whole body. It is secreted by the brain. The interior substance of the nerves is endowed with a conducting power for this electricity, and facilitates its movement and its passage from one part of the nervous system to another; while the oily coating of these organs hinders the dissipation of the fluid, and permits its accumulation." He also thought that the muscles were the Leyden jars of the animal system, in which the electricity generated by the brain and conducted by the nerves was hoarded up for use. When a man was tired, he had merely used his electricity too fast; when he was fresh, his Leyden jars were all full.

The publication of these experiments in 1791, accompanied by GALVANI's theory of animal electricity, produced a sensation in scientific circles only inferior to that caused by FRANKLIN's demonstration of the identity of lightning with electricity, thirty years before. The murder of innocent frogs extended from the marshes of Bologna to the swamps of all Christendom. "Wherever," says a writer of the time, "frogs were to be found and two different metals could be procured, every one was anxious to see the mangled limbs of frogs brought to life in this wonderful way." Or, as LAMB says, in the dissertation upon Roast Pig: "The thing took wing, and now there was nothing to be seen but fire in every direction." At first the facts and the theory of GALVANI were equally accepted; and a grateful world insisted upon styling the new science, as it was deemed, "Galvanism." Thus a word was added to all the languages, which has been found useful in its literal sense, and forcible in its figurative. Whatever we may think of GALVANI's philosophy, we cannot deny that he immortalized his name. He died a few years after, fully satisfied with his theory, but having no suspicion of the many, the peculiar, the marvelous results that were to flow from the chance discovery of the fact, that a moist frog placed between two different metals was a kind of electrical machine.

Among the Italians who caught at GALVANI's discovery, the most skilful and learned was Prof. VOLTA, of Como, who had been an ardent electrician from his youth. Many of our readers have seen this year the colossal statue of that great man, which adorns his native city on the southern shore of the lake. The statue was worthily decreed, because the man who contributes ever so little to a grand discovery in science—provided that little is essential to it—ranks among the greatest benefactors of his species. And what did the admirable VOLTA discover? Reducing the labors of his long life to their simplest expression, we should say that his just claim to immortality consists in this—he found out that the frog had nothing to do with the production of electricity in GALVANI's experiment, but that a wet card or rag would do as well. This discovery was the central fact of his scientific career of sixty-four years. It took all of his familiar knowledge of electricity, acquired in twenty-seven years of entire devotion to the study, to enable him to interpret GALVANI's apparatus so far as to get rid of the frog; and he spent the remaining thirty-seven years of his existence in varying the experiment thus freed from that "demd, damp, moist, unpleasant body." It was a severe affliction to the followers of GALVANI and to the University of Bologna to have their darling theory of the nervous electricity so rudely yet so unanswerably refuted. "I do not need your frog!" exclaimed the too impetuous VOLTA. "Give me two metals and a moist rag, and I will produce your animal electricity. Your frog is nothing but a moist conductor, and in this respect is not as good as a wet rag." This was a decisive fact, and it silenced all but a few of the disciples of the dead GALVANI.

VOLTA was led to discard the frog by observing that no electric results followed when the two plates were of the same metal. Suspecting from this that the frog was merely a conductor (instead of the generator) of the electric fluid, he tried the experiment with a wet card placed between two pairs of plates, and thus discovered that the secret lay in the metals being heterogeneous. But it cost thousands of experiments to reach this result, and ten years of ceaseless thought and exertion to arrive at the invention of the "pile," which merely consists of many pairs of heterogeneous plates, each separated by a moist substance. The weight of so much metal squeezed the wet cloth dry, and this led to various contrivances for keeping it wet, resulting at last in the invention of the familiar "trough-battery," now employed in all telegraph offices and manufactories of electro-anything. Instead of GALVANI's frog or VOLTA's wet rag, the conductor is a solution of sulphuric acid, which VOLTA himself suggested and employed. The negative electricity is conveyed to the earth by a wire, and the positive is conducted from pair to pair, increasing as it goes, until, if the battery is large enough, it may have the force to send a message round the world. And the current is continuous. The galvanic battery is an electrical machine that goes without turning a handle. By the galvanic battery, electricity is made subservient to man. Among other things, it sends his messages, faces his type with copper, silvers his coffee-pot, and coats the inside of his baby's silver mug with shining gold.

The old methods of covering metals with a plating of silver were so difficult and laborious, that durable ware could never have been produced by them except at an expense which would have defeated the object. In those slow and costly ways, plated articles were made as late as the year 1840; and thus they might be made at the present moment, if Signora GALVANI had been looking the other way when the student touched the frog with the knife. More than fifty years elapsed before that chance discovery was made available in the art we are considering. For many years the discoveries of GALVANI and VOLTA did not appear to add much to the resources of man, though they excited his "special wonder." Elderly readers can perhaps remember the appalling accounts that used to be published, forty years ago or more, of the galvanizing of criminals after execution. In 1811, at Glasgow, a noted chemist tried the effect of a voltaic "pile" of two hundred and seventy pairs of plates upon the body of a murderer. As the various parts of the nervous system were subjected to the current, the most startling results followed. The whole body shuddered as with cold; one of the legs nearly kicked an attendant over; the chest heaved, and the lungs inhaled and exhaled. At one time, when all the power of the instrument was exerted, we are told that "every muscle of the countenance was simultaneously thrown into fearful action. Rage, horror, despair and anguish, and ghastly smiles, united their hideous expression on the murderer's face, surpassing far the wildest representations of a Fuseli or a Kean. At this period several of the spectators were obliged to leave the room from terror or sickness, and one gentleman fainted." The bodies of horses, oxen and sheep were galvanized, with results the most surprising. Five men were unable to hold the leg of a horse subjected to the action of a powerful battery.

So far as we know, nothing of much importance has yet been inferred from such experiments as these. DAVY and FARADAY, however, and their pupils, did not confine their attention to these barren wonders. Sir HUMPHREY DAVY took the "pile" as invented by VOLTA, in 1800, and founded, by its assistance what may be styled a new science, and developed it to the point where it became available for the arts and utilities of man. The simple and easy process by which silver and gold are decomposed, and then deposited upon metallic surfaces, is only one of many ways in which the galvanic battery ministers to our convenience and pleasure. If the reader will step into a manufactory of plated-ware, he will see, in the plating-room, a trough containing a liquid resembling tea as it comes from the tea-pot. Avoiding scientific terms, we may say that this liquid is a solution of silver, and contains about four ounces of silver to a gallon of water. There are also thin plates of silver hanging along the sides of the trough into the liquid. The galvanic battery which is to set this apparatus in motion is in a closet near by. The vessels to be plated, after being thoroughly cleaned and exactly weighed, are suspended in the liquid by a wire running along the top of the trough. When all is ready, the current of electricity generated by the small battery in the closet is made to pass through the trough, and along all the metallic surfaces therein contained. When this has been done, the spectator may look with all his eyes, but he cannot perceive that anything is going on. There is no bubbling nor fizzing, nor any other noise or motion. The long row of vessels hang silently at their wire, immersed in their tea, and nobody appears to pay any attention to them. And so they continue to hang for hours,—for five or six or seven hours, if the design is to produce work which will answer some other purpose than selling. All this time a most wonderful and mysterious process is going on. That gentle current of electricity, noiseless and invisible as it is, is taking the silver held in the solution, and laying it upon the surfaces of those vessels, within and without; and at the same time it is decomposing the plates of silver hanging along the sides of the trough in such a way as to keep up the strength of the solution. We cannot recover from the wonder into which the contemplation of this process threw us. There are some things which the outside and occasional observer can never be done marveling at. For our part, we never hear the click of a telegraphic apparatus without experiencing the same spasm of astonishment as when we were first introduced to that mystery. The beautiful manner, too, in which this silvering work is done! The most delicate brush in the most sympathetic hand could not lay on the colors of the palate so evenly, nor could a crucible melt the metals into a completer oneness.

And here is the opportunity for fraud. In five minutes an article is coated with silver in every part, inside and out; and that mere "blush" of silver, as the platers term it, will receive as brilliant a polish, and look as well (for a month) as if it were solid plate. Nay, it will look rather better; since the silver deposited by this exquisite process is perfectly pure, while the silver employed in solid ware is of the coin standard,—one-tenth alloy. The plater can deposit upon his work as little silver as he chooses, either by weakening his solution or by leaving the articles in it for a very short time; and no man can detect the cheat with certainty except by an expensive and troublesome process. Nor will it suffice for the operator to attend to the strength of his solutions, and keep his eye upon the clock. As in certain conditions of the atmosphere we can scarcely get a spark from the electrical machine, so there are times when the galvanic battery works feebly, and when the silvering goes on much more slowly than usual. To guard against errors from this cause there is no sure resource but a system of careful weighings. In such establishments as that of the Gorham Company, of Providence; TIFFANY's or HAUGHWOUT's, of New-York; BAILEY's, of Philadelphia; and BIGELOW BROTHERS and KENNARD's, or PALMER & BATCHELDER's, of Boston, each article is weighed before it is immersed in the solution, its weight is recorded, and it is allowed to remain in the solution until it has taken on the whole of the precious metal it was designed to receive.

There was a lawsuit the other day in New-York, which turned upon the quantity of silver deposited upon sundry gross of forks and spoons. The plater agreed to put upon them twelve ounces of silver to the gross, which is about as much as is ever deposited upon spoons or forks. If he had performed his contract he would have spread over each table-spoon about as much silver as there is in a ten-cent piece; and such is the nature of silver that these spoons would have worn well for five or six years. In fact, there are no better plated spoons yet in use than these were designed to be. The plater meant to comply with the usages of the trade. He meant to put upon those spoons the quantity of silver which, in the trade, stands for twelve ounces to the gross, which is about ten ounces to the gross. Such was probably his virtuous intention, and he supposed he had carried out that intention. But when the spoons were put to the test, it was discovered that upon one hundred and forty-four table-spoons there were but three ounces and a half of silver. It came out on the trial that the plater never weighed his work, and trusted wholly to the length of time he left it in the solution. He appeared to be honestly indignant at the testimony showing that his spoons, which had been left four hours subject to the action of the battery, had acquired only a film of silver. To the eye of the purchaser, these spoons would have presented precisely the same appearance as the best plated-ware in existence. For two or three months, or even for six months, they would have retained their brilliancy. What their appearance would have been at the end of a year or two we need not say, for most readers have encountered the spectacle in their pilgrimage through a world which is said to resemble plated articles of this quality in being "all a fleeting show."

Every one is familiar with the gold lining that is now so generally seen in silver vessels. This is laid on by the same process as that which covers the outside with silver. The vessel is filled with a solution of gold, and in this solution a thin plate of gold is suspended. The electric current being made to pass through the interior thus prepared, the liquid bubbles up like soda-water, and in three or four minutes enough gold is deposited upon the inside surface for the purpose designed. When this is accomplished, nothing remains but to polish the vessel, within and without, and we have a piece of ware which is silver when we look at it, and golden when we drink from it.

The obstacle to the introduction of the superior plated ware now made by the Gorham Company is its costliness. The best plated ware costs five times as much as the worst, and one fourth as much as solid silver. We saw the other day three large salvers, which, at a distance of six feet, looked very nearly alike. All of them bore a most brilliant polish, and all were elaborately decorated. One of them was a trashy article, made of an alloy of lead and tin, covered with a "blush" of silver. It had been stamped out and shaped at one blow by a stamping-machine, and left in the silver solution subject to the action of the battery for perhaps fifteen minutes. It was very heavy, and when it was suspended and struck it gave forth a dull leaden sound. The price of this abomination was $37 50, and it would last, with careful occasional usage, for a year. Daily use would disclose its real quality in a few weeks. Another of these salvers was of solid silver, to which no objection could be made except that its price was $950. The third was of that superior plated ware introduced recently by the Gorham Company, of Providence. The base of this article was the metal now called nickel silver—a mixture of copper, nickel, and zinc—a very hard and ringing compound, perfectly white, and capable of a high polish. Upon this hard surface as much silver had been deposited as upon the best Sheffield plated-ware, which is about as much as can be smoothly put upon it by the electro-plating process. When this salver was struck, it rang like a bell, and it would not bend under the weight of a man. Such a salver, used continually, will retain its lustre for a whole generation, and when, after that long period, it begins to lose its silver coating, it can be resilvered and made as good as ever. But the price of this article was $200—more than five times the cost of the leaden trash, and a fourth of the price of the solid salver. Nevertheless, plated-ware of this quality is the only kind which it is good economy to buy. There are few more extravagant purchases we can make in housekeeping than lead and brass ware, covered with a film of silver so thin that one ounce of the precious metal can actually be spread over two acres of it.

One fact can easily be borne in mind: good serviceable plated articles cost, and *must* cost, from one-fourth to one-third as much as similar articles of solid silver. Anything of a much lower standard than this is trash and vulgarity.

For our part we prefer good plated-ware to solid plate. In plated ware we can now have all the beauty of form, all the brilliancy of surface, all the durability and utility of solid silver, without its excessive costliness, without appearing to be guilty of ostentation, without putting our neighbors to shame, and without offering a perpetual temptation to burglars.

Buchu.

[*From Dispensatory of the United States.*]

DIOSMA CRENATA. BUCHU LEAVES PROPERTIES.—Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the *Urinary Organs*, producing diuresis, and, like other similar medicines, exciting diaphoresis, when circumstances favor this mode of action.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bed-wetting in children.

IN AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO FEMALES, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in CHLOROSIS OR RETENTION, IRREGULARITY, PAINFULNESS OR SUPPRESSION OF CUSTOMARY EVACUATIONS, ULCERATED OR SCHIRROUS STATE OF THE UTERUS.

DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given. IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER AND INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, ULCERATION OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, RETENTION OF URINE, DISEASES OF THE PROSTATE GLAND, STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICK-DUST DEPOSIT, AND MUCUS OR MILKY DISCHARGES, AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, OF BOTH SEXES, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS DIURETIC AND BLOOD-PURIFYING,

And cures all diseases arising from HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE, IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c., superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used—in these diseases, used in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

SOLD AT
HELMBOLD'S
DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
NO. 594 BROADWAY,
And by Druggists everywhere.

ASK FOR
HELMBOLD'S.
Take no other.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

—*Advertisement.*

For the Ball, the Banquet, the Boudoir.

A few drops of PHALON & SON'S Extract of the "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" surrounds the person with an atmosphere of lavishing fragrance. The perfume is not evanescent. It outlasts the rarest European scents, and is more exquisite than any of them. Fashion and taste recognize it as unapproachable.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers,

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. Thirty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrappers. All others are base imitations.

The best article ever offered.

Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

"Onward, right onward,
Into the Valley of Death,
Rode the Six Hundred."

But larger, by hundreds multiplied into millions, than the doomed band who rode to swift destruction in Tennyson's poem, is the great cavalcade of unhappy men who are rushing to untimely graves, followed by the gaunt spectre Dyspepsia. This is all wrong and should cease. Plantation Bitters, the great Stomachic Pain Killer, cures Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Headache, Vertigo, Dullness, and all symptoms of kindred character, as it by magic. For Languor, Lassitude, Great Weakness, and Mental Depression, they have a most wonderful effect.

MAGNOLIA WATER—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Hull's Family Soap.

Unadulterated, absolutely pure. Full weight. Sold by all grocers. J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

Exposition Universal, Paris, 1867.

The HOWE MACHINE COMPANY—ELIAS HOWE, JR.—No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR and GOLD MEDAL given to American Sewing-machines.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Away With Uncomfortable Trusses—COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED.—Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, (author of Medical Common Sense,) No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

Torrey's Patent Weather Strips.—No wind, dust, snow or rain can penetrate where these strips are used. Save half the fuel. Warranted for five years. E. S. & J. TORREY & CO., No. 72 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic Stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that *imitations of* our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, Tea Services, &c., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark, thus:

Trade mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods, which can be obtained from all responsible dealers, bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate*, for sale at retail by the introducers.

STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

The Laundry.

COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, **to facilitate drying** and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. **53** and **55** John-st., New-York.

Window Shades, Plain, Holland, Gilt Bordered, made to order. Nottingham lace curtains, embroidered lace curtains, in the greatest variety.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
Importer of upholstery goods,
No. 686 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BATES—WHITEHEAD.—On Thursday, Nov. 28, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. S. H. Weston, JAMES T. BATES to LAURA G., second daughter of Richard H. Whitehead, Esq. No cards.

CORSON—DOW.—On Wednesday, Nov. 27, at the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., New-York, by Rev. Charles E. Hart, ALEXANDER D. CORSON, of Glasgow, Scotland, to VIRGINIA L., youngest daughter of the late John Dow.

CANDLER—GARRISON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 27, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. O. B. Frothingham, JOHN W. CANDLER, of Brookline, Mass., to IDA M. GARRISON, of this City.

HAMMOND—WARD.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 26, at Christ Church, by Rev. Thomas A. Jagger, JOHN FESSENDEN HAMMOND to AUGUSTA T., only daughter of Robert M. Ward, of this City.

JONES—LUQUER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Nov. 27, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. S. H. Meeker, ROBERT L. M. JONES to KATIE, second daughter of J. V. C. Luquer, Esq.

DIED.

ADAMS.—At Macon, Ga., on Saturday, Nov. 23, KIRKWOOD H. ADAMS, son of Col. J. W. Adams, of Brooklyn.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 112 Schermerhorn-st., on Saturday, Nov. 30, at 2 P. M.

BOWN.—On Monday, Nov. 25, of congestion of the lungs, WILLIAM S. BOWN, aged 39 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, at 12 M., from St. Clement's Church, Amity-st., near Macdougal.

☞ Philadelphia and San Francisco papers please copy.

BUCKMASTER.—On Monday, Nov. 25, ANNIE R., eldest daughter of Wm. P. Buckmaster.

The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av., on Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.

BENEDICT.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 25, suddenly, JAMES MILTON BENEDICT, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday morning, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the University-place Presbyterian Church, corner of 10th-st. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

CLARK.—At Madalin, on Tuesday, Nov. 26, FRANCES E., wife of Rev. James Starr Clark.

The family and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 29th inst., at Trinity Church, Madalin, at 10:45 A. M. The interment will take place on Saturday at Bethel, Conn., on the arrival of the morning train from New-York.

CLARK.—At New-Windsor, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 27, DEBORAH M. CLARK, widow of Benjamin Clark, and eldest daughter of Thomas Franklin, deceased, (formerly of the City of New-York,) aged 83 years.

DICKINSON.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 27, ALMIRA, wife of J. B. Dickinson.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 68 Madison-av., on Friday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

DEUSCHER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 27, LOUIS, youngest son of T. J. and B. M. Deuscher, aged 2 years, 5 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, Nov. 29, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Elizabeth, N. J. Carriages will be in waiting at depot of Central Railroad of New-Jersey on the arrival of the 9:30 train from New-York.

FOWLER.—At Peekskill, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 27, MARGARET, wife of David Fowler, in the 78th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence on Friday, 29th inst., at 12 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

FITCH.—At Coxsackie, Greene County, N. Y., on Sunday, Nov. 24, after a long and painful illness, VENELIA FITCH, daughter of the late Simeon Fitch, of Oswego, aged 60 years.

GIRAUD.—On Thursday, Nov. 28, ANN ELSWORTH, wife of Edward Giraud, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 432 West 23d-st., on Saturday, at 10 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

McGOWAN.—On Thursday, Nov. 28, MARY E., wife of Charles J. McGowan, and daughter of William V. and Catherine Crissey.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 166 West 4th-st., on Sunday, Dec. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. Remains will be taken to Orange County for interment.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

MACY.—On Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 26, of typhoid fever, ROBERT S. MACY, son of Charles B. and Lavinia Macy, in the 15th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Ann's Episcopal Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., on Friday, Nov. 29, at 10½ o'clock.

MARTIN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 27, SAMUEL MARTIN, Jr., in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 217 West 18th-st., this (Friday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

O'CONNOR.—In France, on Tuesday, Nov. 26, JOHN F. O'CONNOR, of the firm of Conroy & O'Connor, San Francisco, Cal., in the 44th year of his age.

His remains will be brought to New-York for interment.

PEREGO.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 27, FRANCES ELIZA, wife of Ira Perego.

Funeral from her late residence, 6th-av., near Flatbush-av., on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

SLOAT.—On Thursday, Nov. 28, Rear Admiral JOHN DRAKE SLOAT, United States Navy, in the 87th year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at his late residence, New-Brighton, S. I., on Sunday, the 1st proximo, at 1 P. M., without further notice. Steamboat leaves Pier No. 19 North River at 12:30 P. M.

SIDMAN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 27, of membranous croup, MARY ELLA, daughter of John E. and Mary F. Sidman, and granddaughter of Wm. C. Amerman, aged 3 years, 1 month and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of its parents, No. 144 West 36th-st., on Sunday, Dec. 1, at 12:30 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMSON.—On Monday evening, Nov. 25, Mrs. JOANNA B. WILLIAMSON, relict of William Rickette Williamson, of Elizabeth City, N. J.

The funeral will take place at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES.
For sale at
No. 1,141 BROADWAY, COR. 26TH-ST.

All of the beautiful specimens of sewing exhibited by WHEELER & WILSON at the Paris Exposition were wrought by J. T. ELLIS, No. 1,141 Broadway.

Mr. ELLIS will furnish Machines and Operators to families at their residences.

Messrs. WHEELER & WILSON are pleased to commend the establishment of Mr. ELLIS to the public.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

FURNITURE AT REDUCED PRICES.
FURNITURE AT REDUCED PRICES.
We offer our entire stock of rich and fashionable furniture at greatly reduced prices.
MEEKS' FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 686 Broadway.

SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS,
Napkin Rings, Dessert Knives, Pie Knives, Fruit Knives, Soup and Gravy Ladles, &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THE WABASH (IND.) PLAIN DEALER has a subscription list of 1,200 copies, is the only Newspaper published in Wabash County, and one of the largest in the State, hence is an excellent advertising medium. S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 37 Park-row, and GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., are agents in New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEST CHANCE FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, devotes his attention exclusively to the cure of Consumption and the diseases which lead to it, or are usually complicated with it—such as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, &c. He has been engaged in this line of duty for more than twenty-five years, and on account of this long experience and the undivided attention he has given to the subject, he is probably better acquainted with all the phases and peculiarities of pulmonary disease than any other man in the United States. Accordingly, the cures effected by him appear in some cases to be almost incredible. He uses but three medicines, but these are adapted to every possible case, and sometimes one of them alone is sufficient. Dr. Schenck's principal remedy—the Pulmonic Syrup—has been before the public for many years, with increasing reputation, founded on its unexampled success as a remedial agent. Dr. Schenck himself was cured by this medicine, though he was apparently in a dying condition, and his physician and friends had abandoned all hope of his recovery. Many others have since been restored, and some of them from a condition equally hopeless. When the stomach or liver is affected, which is often the case with consumptives, the Seaweed Tonic or Mandrake Pills must be used in connection with the Pulmonic Syrup. The Tonic strengthens the appetite of the patient and invigorates his general system; and if the liver is diseased, obstructed or torpid, the Mandrake Pills are required to bring that important organ to a healthy condition, which is absolutely necessary to effect the cure of Consumption. The directions which accompany each medicine point out which of the remedies is to be used, and in what cases all of them are required.

Patients can consult him professionally at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. All advice free of charge; but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer, $5. Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists everywhere. A full supply can always be obtained at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, New-York, General Wholesale Agents.

THE TRUE WAY TO REMOVE PAIN—THE DANGEROUS PRACTICE OF PAINTING THE BODY WITH REFRIGERATING LIQUIDS—PARALYSIS AND DEATH INVOLVED!—Too much care cannot be used in the application of remedies for the removal of pain that in stopping the pain the body is protected against *other evils*, and the disease occasioning the pain is *permanently removed*.

Remedies applied over the seat of the pain, *that chills* the parts, may temporarily allay the pain by destroying the sense of feeling, painting the skin with liquids of refrigerating properties that *deadens* the *perception* and paralyzes the nerves of sensation, may for a few moments assuage the pain, but it is an unhealthy and destructive treatment, and frequent applications will so deaden the sense of perception and absorb the vital power in the fluids of the nervous system, that the limbs and secretions of the entire body will become paralyzed; it is on the same principle of killing the nerve to stop toothache.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

used internally, or externally, stops pain quicker than any known remedy in use—not by blunting the nerves, or destroying the sense of perception, or chilling the nervous fluids, but by imparting healthy caloric and vigor to the nervous fluids, removing inflammation, equalizing the circulation, invigorating the depressed nervous system with strength, and withdrawing all irritating humors, and diseased deposits from the blood-vessels and fluids; its action is quick, searching, soothing, and stimulating.

Remedies, to be effectual and permanent, in the removal of pain, and the cure of disease, should impart the principle of life, and secure the natural temperature of heat throughout the entire system. To charge the nervous system with chilling shocks, destroying the nerves of sensation, is a destructive treatment, and will in time cause paralysis, palsy, idiocy, and death. Avoid such remedies, especially those advertised under the garb of eccentricity and ribald burlesquing of the sacred law. Dr. RADWAY'S Remedies, No. 37 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

FURNITURE,

OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES, IN ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND MAPLE, RETAILING AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, AT

F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 AND 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

DR. WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—Invalids need no longer dread to take that great specific for consumption, asthma and threatening coughs—Cod Liver Oil. As prepared by Dr. WILBOR, it is robbed of the nauseating taste, and also embodies a preparation of the Phosphate of Lime, giving nature the very article required to aid the healing qualities of the oil, and to recreate where disease has destroyed. This article also forms a remarkable tonic, and will cause weak and debilitated persons to become strong and robust. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. For sale in New-York by DEMAS BARNES & CO., F. O. WELLS & CO., and by W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO.

BAY RUM, IN PUNCHEONS AND BARRELS, for sale by TAFT & TYLER, Importers of Drugs, &c., No. 54 Cedar-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.
LONDON, 1862, AND PARIS, 1867.
English Bibles, American Episcopal Prayer Books
Church Services, Lessons, &c.
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES FOR THE APPROACHING HOLIDAY SEASON.
Largest and most varied stock
ever imported and
Unsurpassed in finish or elegance of design.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

JUST PUBLISHED.
WOODWARD'S ARCHITECTURE AND RURAL ART.
NUMBER TWO, FOR 1868.
Containing new and original designs and plans for country and suburban houses, with examples of French roof, specifications and descriptions. Price $1 50, post paid. Address GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

NEW MARRIAGE GUIDE.—PHYSIOLOGICAL Essays for Young Men, by an eminent Physician, for twenty years at the head of one of the principal Charities of America; sent in sealed letter envelope, free of charge. Address BANK BOX P., Philadelphia, Penn.

POLITICAL.

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING, TO ratify the nomination of Hon. WILLIAM A. DARLING for Mayor, will be held at the COOPER INSTITUTE on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 7½ o'clock. The following speakers will address the meeting:

Hon. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,
Hon. WILLIAM A. DARLING,
Gen. JOHN COCHRANE,
Hon. RUFUS F. ANDREWS,
Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
Hon. E. P. COWLES,
Hon. FREDERICK A. CONKLING,
Hon. E. D. CULVER,
Major JAMES HAGGERTY,
HORACE GREELEY,
PARKE GODWIN,
GEO. F. NOYES.

By order of the Union Republican General Committee.

CHARLES S. SPENCER, President.
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, Vice-President.
WILLIAM DRUMMOND, CHARLES S. STRONG, Secretaries.
WALDO HUTCHINS, Chairman Ex. Com.
IRA O. MILLER, Treasurer.

GRAND
WOOD RALLY
AT
COOPER INSTITUTE,
FRIDAY EVENING,
Nov. 29,
at
7½ o'clock.
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
FERNANDO WOOD
and other distinguished speakers are expected to be present.

By order,
WM. P. LEE, Chairman.
JNO. MITCHELL, W. H. McCARTHY, Secretaries.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION,
FIFTH SCHOOL DISTRICT,
Fifteenth and Eighteenth Wards.
For School Commissioner,
WILLIAM B. DURYEA.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

A meeting to ratify the nomination of WM. A. DARLING will be held at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st., on the 29th inst., at 8 o'clock. Those in favor of an honest Mayor in this Empire City are invited to attend. The following gentlemen will address the meeting: Hon. Wm. A. Darling, Hon. Frederick A. Conklin, Rufus F. Andrews, Major James Haggerty, Gen. John Cochrane, Nathaniel Appleton, Esq., and others.

JOHN W. FARMER, President.
JOSEPH BAGOT, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.
TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT,
FOR ALDERMAN,
HERMANN ALBERT.

REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION—18th Ward—14th Aldermanic District.
For Alderman,
THOMAS STEVENSON.

ANNA E. DICKINSON, AT COOPER INSTITUTE, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3. See particulars under head "Lectures and Meetings."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Statistics of the Force—Number of Men, Horses, Engines, &c.—The Annual Expenditures.

To the Honorable The Constitutional Convention of the State of New-York:

The Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Fire Department in response to the resolution of your honorable body, passed on the 19th of September, respectfully report:

1. "The number of men in the Department during the years 1865, 1866 and 1867, respectively, and the amount of salaries paid in each of such years." [The Commissioners assume that the word "men" is intended to be used in its most extended signification, and include all the members of this Department, officers, clerks, mechanics and firemen.]

In 1865—For Four Months to Dec. 31.

	No. of Men.	Salaries.
Total number of men doing duty in thirty-four steam engine and twelve hook and ladder companies, including Chief, Assistant and District Engineers and officers of companies	567	$77,091 16
Five hand engine and three hook and ladder companies in suburban districts, including officers	237	1,536 01
Five alarm telegraphs, including superintendent, operators and bell ringers	39	13,826 46
In repair yards, including superintendent, machinists, wheelrights and laborers	20	9,482 65
Clerical force, including secretary, &c.	8	1,927 16
Commissioners	4	9,069 22
Total	875	$112,932 66

In 1866.

	No. of Men.	Salaries.
Total number of men doing duty in thirty-four steam engine and twelve hook and ladder companies, including Chief, Assistant and District Engineers and officers of companies	567	$475,558 18
Five hand engines and three hook and ladder companies in the suburban districts, including officers of companies	237	8,000 00
Five alarm telegraphs, including superintendent, operators and bell ringers	39	32,475 10
Repair yards, including superintendent, machinists, wheelwrights and laborers	26	20,676 15
Clerical force, including secretary, &c.	7	9,069 34
Commissioners	4	15,000 00
Total	880	$560,778 67

In 1867—For Nine Months to Sept. 30.

	No. of Men.	Salaries.
Total number of men doing duty in thirty-four steam engine and twelve hook and ladder companies, including Chief, Assistant and District Engineers and officers of companies	549	$416,801 72
In Five hand engines and three hook and ladder companies in the suburban districts, including officers	237	6,000 00
Five alarm telegraphs, including superintendent, operators and bell ringers	34	27,169 30
Repair yard, including superintendent, machinists, wheelwrights and laborers	33	18,280 31
Superintendent of horses and men at veterinary hospital	3	2,176 51
Inspector of combustibles	4	625 92
Clerical force, including secretary, &c.	10	7,862 62
Commissioners	5	11,290 93
Total	875	$490,207 31

2. "The number of engines transferred from the old Fire Department and the number of new engines added during the same period, stating each year separately, together with the cost in each year of such addition."

The number of engines transferred from the old Fire Department was hand 20, and steam 32. Total, 52.
New engines added in 1865, steam, 6, costing $25,312 50.
New engines added in 1866, steam, 15, costing $61,250.
New engines added in 1867, steam, 5, costing $20,000.

3. "The number of horses in use in each of such years, with the cost of the same, and their keeping."

1865.	No.	Sept. 1 to Dec. 31.
Cost of horses	168	$31,160 00
Feed and Straw		8,394 56
Shoeing		756 27
Veterinary expenses		73 68
Total		$40,384 51

1866.	No.	Jan. 1 to Dec 31.
Cost of horses	34	$11,251 50
Feed and straw		17,419 20
Shoeing		2,268 81
Veterinary expenses		954 27
Total		$31,893 78

1867.	No.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31.
Cost of horses	19	$8,750 00
Feed and straw		15,603 19
Shoeing		5,826 58
Veterinary expenses		352 82
Total		$30,532 59

4. "The number of fires which have taken place within the precincts of the Department during each of such years, with a statement of the amount of probable loss by such fires in each year, as far as the records of the Department show the same."

Number of fires from June 1 to Dec. 31, 1865, 326.
Number of fires from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866, 826.
Number of fires from Jan 1 to Aug. 31, 1867, 610.

In furnishing the above statistics in compliance with the terms of the resolution of your honorable Body, the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Fire Department deem it just to say that in carrying out the provisions of the law under which they are created, they have sought to combine three requisites which they have considered essential to the usefulness of this department, namely, efficiency, discipline and economy. That in their expenditure, necessarily limited in amount by the annual appropriation, they have sought to keep as far within its limits in each item in their economies as was practicable in raising the standard of efficiency and discipline, believing that it was due to their reputation as citizens, as well as to the public as its agents, to administer their trust as they would their private affairs, and without regard to individual dissatisfaction arising from rigid economy and strictly enforced discipline, and to be able to leave it without lessening whatever reputation they possessed when they assumed it.

The Board desire to express their gratification at the opportunity afforded to give these details, and their entire readiness to open all their official acts to the most rigid investigation by the public authorities or their fellow-citizens, holding themselves liable to the same strict accountability to them, which they in turn exact from the officers and men under their control.

(Signed) ALEXANDER SHALER, President.
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1867.

The Vacancies in the Boards of School Trustees—Opinion of Mr. A. R. Lawrence, Jr.

The following opinion has been rendered by Mr. A. R. LAWRENCE, Jr., on the question of the vacancies in the Boards of School Trustees in the several wards, and the proper way of filling them:

By the first section of the act entitled "An act relative to Common Schools in the City of New-York," passed April 25, 1864, the City of New-York is divided into seven school districts. By the second section of the act it is provided as follows: "At every charter election there shall be elected in each school district a Commissioner of Common Schools, who shall take office on the 1st day of January next after his election, and hold office for the term of three years. And there shall also be elected in each ward one Trustee of Common Schools, who shall take office on the 1st day of January next after his election, and hold office for the term of five years." The sixth section of the act in question provides: "And if there shall be less than five Trustees in any ward, every vacancy shall be filled by the Mayor and a majority of the Inspectors for the district in which the ward is included until the same can be filled at a charter election; also every vacancy in the office of a Commissioner or Trustee occurring more than ten days previous to any charter election for the unexpired portion of the term in which the vacancy exists." At the time the act of 1864 went into effect there were by law eight Trustees in each ward, the term of two of said Trustees expiring every year. (Laws 1851, sec. 1, chap. 386, as amended by act of 1853 and 1854.) By the eleventh section of the act of 1864, the first section of "An act entitled an Act to amend, consolidate and reduce to one act the various acts relative to Common Schools of the City of New-York," passed July 3, 1851, and the act amendatory of said section now repealed, but it was expressly provided that "this section shall not affect the continuance in office of the present school officers, nor their power or duties." The section of the act aforesaid making Commissioners of Common Schools *ex-officio* members of the Boards of Trustees was also repealed. At the time the act of 1864 went into operation, therefore, two Trustees of Common Schools went out of office each year, and the new act provided for the election of but one in each year. Under the act of 1864 the Board of Trustees in each ward would naturally be reduced in number, as follows: On the 31st day of December, 1864, the terms of two Trustees in each ward expired. This, with the new Trustee elected at the charter election of 1864, left a Board of seven on the 1st of January, 1865. On the 31st day of December, 1865, the terms of two more Trustees in each ward expired. This, with the new Trustee elected at the charter election of 1865, left a Board of six Trustees on the 1st day of January, 1866. On the 31st day of December, 1866, the terms of two more Trustees in each ward expired. This, including the new Trustee elected at the charter election of 1866, left a Board of five members. On the 31st day of December, 1867, the terms of the remaining two Trustees in office at the time the act of 1864 went into operation will expire, and including the new Trustee to be elected under that act, there will only be a Board of four Trustees in each ward on the first day of January, 1868. The question presented for my opinion is whether under such circumstances there is a vacancy in the several Boards of Trustees in each ward to be filled by the electors at the ensuing charter election. 1. There can be no doubt that the Legislature intended that the number of the Trustees in each ward should never be less than *five*. This is apparent from the language of the sixth section of the act of 1864, above referred to. (Laws 1864, pp. 823 and 824.) And it is equally apparent from the language of that section, that whenever the number of Trustees ceases to be five in any ward of the City, from any cause whatever, there is within the meaning of the act *a vacancy*. The statute is explicit that "if there shall be less than five Trustees in any ward *every vacancy* shall be filled by the Mayor and the majority of the Inspectors for the district in which the ward is included until the same can be filled at a charter election." There is no discrimination made by the statute between the different causes by which the members of a Board of Trustees may be reduced below five, whether such reduction arises from the death or resignation of a member, or by the expiration of the term of Trustees continued in office by the act of 1864. The deficiency in the number of Trustees constitutes a vacancy, and the Board must be increased to five. 2. The only remaining question then is, by whom is the vacancy to be filled. This is easily determined by ascertaining the time at which the vacancy occurs. If it occurs before a charter election, the Mayor and Inspectors can only fill the vacancy until it can be supplied by the electors at such election, and if it takes place ten days before the charter election, the statute is imperative that it shall be filled at such election. (Act 1864, Section 6.) There is, however, no vacancy existing at present in any of the wards in contemplation of the act of 1864, nor will any exist at the time the next charter election occurs, (except those which may arise by reason of the death or resignation of a member, or his removal from the ward,) inasmuch as the terms of the two Trustees in each ward, who go out of office this year, will not expire until the 31st day of December, 1867. There is, until that time, no vacancy to be filled. The exigency contemplated by the statute does not arise until that time, and when it does arise the charter election will have passed. It seems to me, therefore, to be very clear that the Mayor and the majority of the Inspectors for each district will have the power, after the 31st day of December, 1867, to appoint a Trustee in each ward where the Board has been reduced below five in number, and that the Trustee thus appointed will hold his office until his successor can be elected at the Charter election in 1868.
ABM. R. LAWRENCE, JR.

Dated Nov. 19, 1867.

Commissioners of Emigration—Railroad Swindles—Finances.

The regular meeting of the Board was held at the board-room of the New-York Society Library on Wednesday; Commissioner HINSTON in the chair, and Commissioners Loutrel, Bissinger, Kapp, McElroy and Smith present.

Commissioner KAPP made a report on the subject of overcharges for inland railroad tickets through this country by J. N. FAASS, of Havre, and other agents in Europe, and that during the past two months over $1,800 had been recovered from the agents of the Erie Railway and others for the emigrants after arrival here. He also reported that he had communicated officially to Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, at Washington, Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, United States Minister at Berlin, and the various foreign Consuls and representatives at this port a detailed statement of the frauds, requesting the suppression of all agencies in Europe, and expressed the belief that the Commission would be successful in its efforts in the matter.

Commissioner LOUTREL, Chairman of the Ward's Island Committee, reported that he had directed the Acting Superintendent of Ward's Island to dispense with all unnecessary work and labor on Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Days, and to provide for furnishing all the inmates of the institutions with a holiday dinner on those days, and recommended in addition to the above that some toys and confectionery and suitable picture-books be provided for the children inmates on Christmas, and New-Year's cake for all the inmates on New-Year's Day; which was approved.

The following resolution was thereupon unanimously adopted on motion of Commissioner BISSINGER:

Resolved, That the report and recommendation of the Chairman of the Ward's Island Committee be accepted and adopted, and that an appropriation of $375 be made for carrying the same into effect; and that the general agents be directed to attend to the purchasing of the supplies, and the same be distributed by the Matrons of the institutions, under the direction of the Acting Superintendent.

Commissioner BISSINGER, Chairman of the Castle Garden Committee, reported that he had had prepared a plan which he submitted, for altering some of the offices connected with the depot with the view to facilitating business and increasing the efficiency of the department; the following resolution was therefore adopted:

Resolved, That the report of the Chairman be accepted and adopted, and the matter be referred to the Committee with power.

A communication from the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, in reference to an exchange of land between the two Boards, and requesting the appointment of a committee of conference, was received; whereupon, on motion of Commissioner LOUTREL, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the request of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction be acceded to, and a committee of conference be raised, and that such committee consist of three, to be appointed by the Chair.

The following statistical exhibit was presented:

No. of emigrants arrived to Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1867		224,958
No. of emigrants arrived since to Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1867		3,321
Total		228,279
To same date in 1866		219,820
Balance in bank Jan. 1, 1867		$24,072 95
Aggregate receipts to Nov. 20, 1867	$533,424 59	
Received since, to Nov. 27, for commutation of passengers, &c	$8,325 00	$541,749 59
Total		$565,822 54
Disbursements as per previous accounts, Nov. 20, 1867	$408,404 60	
No. of payments		$408,404 60
Balance in bank		$157,417 94

The Board then adjourned.

The Counterfeit Bonds—Spencer Committed to Jail.

The examination of Mr. and Mrs. SPENCER, two of the parties charged with being concerned in counterfeiting the 5-20 and 7.30 bonds, was to have taken place before United States Commissioner WHITEHEAD, in Newark, N. J., at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, but SPENCER did not arrive there from Philadelphia until 11:20 A. M. In consequence of a sick child, Mrs. SPENCER received permission from the authorities to remain at home, and appear for examination at another time. Col. WOOD, the principal witness for the Government, not being present, and the Commissioner being compelled to leave the city at noon, he announced that the examination would be postponed.

United States District-Attorney KEASBY then stated to the Commissioner that the magnitude of the case had been made more apparent to him since SPENCER and his wife had been admitted to bail, and as he did not wish to run any risk in the matter, he should ask that the amount of bail be fixed at such a sum as would insure the presence of the prisoner before the United States District Court. The District-Attorney objected to SPENCER being admitted to bail for future examination, and preferred that he be retained in custody until an examination could be had, when, if sufficient proof was not forthcoming to warrant the Government in longer holding him, he would be discharged.

The counsel for the prisoner, Judge SIDNEY STEWART and WM. B. GUILD asked that their client might be admitted to bail for examination in the same amount fixed before, viz., $40,000 for himself and wife, and urged that SPENCER had come on in good faith, wholly unprepared to give bail in a larger amount, and that the fact of his appearance on this occasion was a guarantee that he intended to do so whenever wanted.

Commissioner WHITEHEAD announced his intention to increase the bail to $60,000 for his appearance for examination. The prisoner being unable to produce the required sureties, was thereupon committed to the county jail.

The Garroting Cases in Essex County, N. J.

WM. MEEKER, charged with being one of the parties engaged in the recent garroting cases in Newark and vicinity, had an examination before Police Justices MILLS and STEPFF, of Newark, Wednesday afternoon. In this case the prisoner is charged with having, in connection with another man, garroted ALEXANDER T. MOORE, clothing dealer, of No. 522 Broadway, New-York, and robbed him of a watch worth $100. Mr. MOORE testified that he resides in North Orange; on the evening of the 11th of November, while returning home through Ridge-street, two men approached, and one of them struck him in the face with his fist and then seized him by the throat; witness identified the prisoner, MEEKER, as the person who struck and seized him by the throat; witness was forced down upon the ground and when liberated his watch and chain, which he had when attacked, was gone; the other man assisted, but witness did not see his face; there were marks on the throat of witness for several days; he identified MEEKER entirely by his face, and not by his clothing, and was positive beyond all doubt that MEEKER is the person that attacked him.

Mr. MOORE was cross-examined at considerable length without eliciting any new facts, after which the prisoner was offered an opportunity to make a statement, which, by advice of counsel, was declined. The Court then decided to hold the prisoner for trial on a charge of highway robbery.

Another Highway Robbery.

Yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, Warden JOHNSTON and PATRICK MCWILLIAMS were going home through Tenth-avenue, and when between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh-streets were attacked by a gang of rowdies, headed by one PETER CONWAY. JOHNSTON was knocked down and his watch and chain snatched off by CONWAY, who gave them to one of the gang. JOHNSTON, however, regaining his feet, with the aid of MCWILLIAMS, seized CONWAY, and the shouts of the two men for the Police frightening the others, they ran away, leaving CONWAY a prisoner. Officer GRASSICK, of the Sixteenth Precinct, coming up, CONWAY was given into custody, and was yesterday arraigned before Justice DODGE at the Jefferson Market Police Court. Justice DODGE remarked that the crime of highway robbery was becoming of such frequent occurrence as to call for stringent measures for its suppression, and he therefore committed the prisoner, without bail, to answer at the General Sessions. CONWAY says he is a laborer, 22 years of age, resides in Twenty-eighth-street, and was drunk at the time of the alleged outrage.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

INQUEST ON BLAIR, THE BLACKSMITH.—The inquest on the body of the blacksmith, BLAIR, supposed to have been shot last week at his forge in Classon-avenue, was resumed Wednesday in the County Court-house, before Mr. Coroner SMITH. Many friends of BLAIR were present. The only facts adduced, other than those which have already appeared in the TIMES, are, that on the evening before the occurrence BLAIR and his brother SMITH had a dispute in reference to business transactions. On the following morning, when the deceased placed the pistol on the fire for the purpose of repairing it, SLAVIN was in the road outside the house, engaged in shoeing the horse; and when the report of the pistol was heard the horse shied, throwing him on the road and slightly injuring him. The pistol was found by witnesses in the forge quite hot, and BLAIR was stretched on the floor close by, with the brains oozing from his forehead. The inquest has been adjourned till to-day.

A NOBLE ACT AND AN UNFORTUNATE RESULT.—While a train of the Jamaica and Long Island Central Railroad, at East New-York, was running Wednesday, a Mr. HENRY EKHERT, residing at East New-York, observed a child in dangerous proximity to the cars. At great risk he attempted to rescue the little girl, and succeeded in doing so, but on moving away his foot slipped. He fell across the rails, was run over by the train and had his leg and foot horribly crushed. It is feared amputation will be necessary.

FIRES.—At 9:40 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a two-story frame dwelling-house, owned by Mrs. FRANCES BELL, No. 257 Bedford-avenue, caused by an imperfect setting and arrangement of flues to a Phenix heater by a Mr. BUDD, of Fourteenth-street, New-York. The loss by fire and water was about $300, insured in the Phenix Insurance Company....A load of hay was maliciously set fire to yesterday at Canal-street, near Fifth-avenue, and was entirely consumed.

ROBBERY.—JOHN O'DONALD, liquor-dealer, alleges that he was robbed yesterday morning of a gold watch and chain and $60. The supposed robber is a man named LUKE LYONS, who lived in the same house with him, and who has since fled.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—While driving a market wagon on Wednesday evening, a boy named JAS. MCKNEEL was run into by a Fulton-avenue car. MCKNEEL was thrown from his wagon on the pavement, and so severely injured that he died at 2 A. M. yesterday morning.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning JOHN JAY, aged 18, fell from an East New-York car, and was seriously injured about the head.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81	112⅞	113⅛	Gold	139¼	139⅜
Coupon, 1881	113	113⅛	June 7.30	105¼	105⅜
5-20 Regist'd '62	104½	105	July 7.30	105⅛	105½
5-20 Coupon, '62	107⅞	108	U.S. 3 ⅌ ct. Cert.		
5-20 Coupon, '64	105⅛	105¾	Oct., comp'ds. '64		
5-20 Coupon, '65	106	106⅛	Dec., comp'ds. '64	119¼	119¾
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	107⅞	108	May, comp'ds. '65	117⅜	117⅞
5-20 Coupon, '67	107⅞	108	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116⅜	116¾
10-40 Reg	100⅞	101	Sept., comp'ds. '65	115¾	116
10-40 Cou	102⅛	102¼	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115½	115¾

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
Exchange on London and Paris.
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH, INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (CUBA LINE) TELEGRAPH, MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK, FOR SALE AT MARKET RATES. APPLY TO GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST., COMMISSION BROKER IN EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

FOR SALE.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST CLASS COMPANIES.
Also a large variety of Insurance and other securities, including CITY and COUNTY BONDS, paying good dividends, at the lowest rates for investments, in lots to suit purchasers, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

RACINE TOWN BONDS;
Milwaukee City Bonds, aid Superior Railroad;
Milwaukee City Bonds, aid Beloit Railroad;
Fond du Lac, Wis., (old bonds;)
La Crosse, Wis., (old bonds;)
Mineral Point, Wis., (old bonds;)
Wanted at market rates.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
$600,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Dening Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The liens on the railroad having priority amount to $2,889,530, making the total incumbrance $3,889,530, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1858 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,18776, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.

We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as unquestionable security.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA,
MILLEDGEVILLE, Oct. 12, 1867.

THE STATE OF GEORGIA PROPOSES to exchange for her bonds bearing 5 or 6 per cent. interest, due in 1868, 1869 and 1870, 7 per cent. secured by mortgage on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, due in 1886, on the following terms: Bonds due in 1868, subject to a deduction of 1 per cent.; those due in 1869, of 2 per cent.; those due in 1870, of 3 per cent.

The sum total of mortgage bonds after such exchange, will be 3,600,000, the full amount authorized. Holders desiring to make the exchange, will notify Jno. Jones, State Treasurer, Milledgeville, Ga. By order of the Governor,
JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1867—2 o'clock P. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Inspectors of Election for Directors of this Company, having been served with injunctions by the Courts, prohibiting them from holding such election, they have accordingly postponed the said election until MONDAY, Dec. 16, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M., at the Company's office.
FREDERICK BILLINGS,
ISAAC TAYLOR, Inspectors.
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD COMPANY,
SYRACUSE, Nov. 18, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad Company, for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in Syracuse, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M. Polls to be open from 11 A. M. till 1 P. M.
O. WELCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1867.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST PROXIMO ON the first mortgage bonds, Eastern Division of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at this office on and after that date.
R. G. ROLSTON, President.

KNOWLTON MINING COMPANY,
NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE has this day been levied on the Capital Stock of the Knowlton Mining Company, payable at No. 44 Exchange-place, on or before Monday, Dec. 2, 1867. By order of the Directors.
F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1867.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the Office, No. 102 Broadway, on MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WILLIAM A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
&c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, Nov. 27, 1867, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $7 88 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 63 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

1868.
BELDING, KEITH & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS AND MERCHANTS,
No. 80 Lombard-st.,
London, Eng.

BELDING, KEITH & CO.'S Weekly Circular will be enlarged and greatly improved after Jan. 1, 1868, and will contain a large amount of matter of value to Importers, Exporters, Bankers, Exchange Dealers and Manufacturers. No effort will be spared to make this Circular the best issued.

☞ To be had gratis on application as above.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
ST LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.
FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

These Bonds cover a Road of 91 miles, finished from St. Louis to Pilot Knob, and in first-class order, and an extension of about the same length from Pilot Knob to Belmont, now rapidly constructing, for which the proceeds of these bonds are to be used, making a through route from St. Louis to New-Orleans by rail. The earnings of the 91 miles are $600,000 a year; the net profits now are sufficient to pay the interest on the entire amount of bonds, were they all issued. The basis of security is believed to be beyond that of any other bonds now offered. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 43 Wall-st., to H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, or to CLARK, DODGE & CO., corner of Wall and William sts.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) NO. 68 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS TRUST will be finally closed on Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the conversion of Trustees' certificates into stock of the reorganized and consolidated corporation, to be called The Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company.

To the persons or parties, or their legal representatives, in whose names Trustees' certificates shall be registered on said 30th day of November, and upon the surrender and cancellation of the same, certificates of stock will be issued as follows: Preferred Stock (full paid) for preferred certificates, and common stock (full paid) for common certificates, at the rate of one share for every $100 of Trustees' certificates, and scrip for fractional parts of such share. Interest on the preferred certificates from Jan. 1, 1867, to the day fixed for conversion, to be paid in cash.

By order of the Trustees,
ASLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
EASTERN DIVISION, Office No. 424 Walnut-st.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22, 1867.

THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, Eastern Division, due Dec. 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the banking-house of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York, On and after that date.
WM. J. PALMER, Treasurer.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF "THE PROprietors of the City of Brunswick" are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the office of the Company, No. 49 Exchange-place, Room No. 15, on SATURDAY, 30th November, at two P. M., for the purpose of considering measures important to the interests of the Company.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. B. F. GRADY, Assistant Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. out of the net earnings for the quarter ending Oct. 31, payable at the Company's Office, Monday, Dec. 2.

The transfer books to open 21st inst., will be closed Saturday, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock P.M., and reopened Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1867, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad Co. have this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock of said Company, free from Government tax, payable to stockholders on demand at the Treasurer's office in Hoboken.
WM. A. MACY, Treasurer.
HOBOKEN, N. J., Nov. 25, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of two and one-half per cent. out of the net earnings, payable at the office of the Company, on the 10th day of December next. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., Dec. 2, and reopen Dec. 11.
HENRY J. QUINAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY,
NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF per cent. (2½ per cent.) has been declared out of the earnings of this Company, payable on and after the 2d of December, to Stockholders of record on the 27th of November. The transfer-books will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 27th November, and reopened on MONDAY, the 2d December. By order of the Board.
D. H. MEGIE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 Broadway,
Between 26th and 27th sts.
All money deposited on or before Dec. 1, draws interest from that date.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue.
INTEREST on new deposits commences the first day of every month.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, free of tax. Open DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, EIGHTH-av., corner 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw interest from Dec. 1.
R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONFECTIONERS,
GROCERYMEN,
BAKERS,
HOTELS AND
DINING SALOONS,
Now is your time.. 500 whole boxes new Layer Raisins will be sold at $2 50 per box, by E. D. HAWKINS, No. 3 Vesey-st., side of Washington Market, third stand from Washington-st.

PIER AND BULKHEAD WANTED.
Wanted to purchase or lease for a term of years a good Pier and Bulkhead on the North River, between Liberty and Canal sts. Address R. S., Box No. 2,351 Post-office, New-York.

OPENING OF THE NEW HAT-STORE on Saturday next, Nov. 30. Our stock is extensive, good and cheap. Prices to suit the times. Fine silk hats, $6; best, $7. Felts, caps, and all kinds at our factory prices. FLEMING, No. 148 Fulton-st., adjoining Clairmont Hotel.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers'. SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

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500 WHOLE BOXES NEW LAYER RAISINS for sale, at $2 50 per box, by E. D. HAWKINS, No. 3 Vesey-st., side of Washington Market, third stand from West-st.

STEAM-TUG FOR SALE—A PROPELLER, 16x16, in tip-top order, now running in the harbor. Address G. P., *Journal of Commerce* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS AND all kinds of slate work, plain and ornamental, manufactured by the PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY. Also, roofing slate. Trade supplied. Warehouse No. 40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS AND decorated marble mantels, wainscoting, panels, &c., T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE PARCELS OF PROPERTY ON LAURENS, GREEN, WOOSTER, HOUSTON and other streets, with some corners. Also, Broadway and 5th-av. property, and a large number of first-class and medium fine houses.
S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY IN FIFTH, EIGHTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS.

In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court a foreclosure sale will be made on the 6th day of December, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer, of the following property, viz.:
No. 5 Thomas-st.
No. 57 West Broadway.
No. 122 Sullivan-st.
No. 59 St. Mark's-place.
No. 11 Anthony, now Worth-st.
By JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HOUSE for sale, in 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the eighth house east from 6th-av.; four-story, high-stoop, 22x50, at a bargain. J. W. STEVENS & BROS., Lumber Dealers, foot 47th-st., North River, or No. 30 Pine-st., 1 to 2 P. M.

STORAGE-HOUSE FOR SALE—EAST side; is a first-class brick, 5-stories and cellar; about 41x160 feet, with capacity for 5,000 bales cotton. Terms easy. Apply to HAGGERTY & PHELPS, 11 Pine-st.

A SPLENDID CORNER HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Ready for occupying. Inquire on the premises, corner 14th-st. and 2d-av.
JOHN GLASS.

FOR SALE—IN THE 17TH WARD. NEAR the Bowery, a plot of land, 140 feet front by 100 feet in depth. Apply to G. L. OSBORN, No. 182 Grand-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

$8.500.—HANDSOME COTTAGE house, with nice garden, near Clinton and Fulton-avenues; convenient to cars; half hour from New-York; 12 rooms, including six bedrooms, extension dining-room, &c.; gas, hot and cold water, heater, bath-room, &c.; furnished, if desired. Address R., Box No. 6,163 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., a very desirable country residence with all modern improvements, including gas, hot and cold water, billiard-room, burglar alarm, &c., two acres of land, abundance of fruit and shade trees, large barn, carriage house, coachman's house, &c. For further particulars apply to G. LEE STOUT, Room No. 44 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM OF 70 acres, in a desirable situation; good neighborhood; all improved well with extra good buildings; about 50 miles from Philadelphia; price $10,000; if not sold within 20 days from this date will be offered at public sale. Inquire of W. A. LONG, Oxford, Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUND, DAVENPORT'S Neck, New-Rochelle, a fine country seat; large house, carriage-house; grounds all laid out, lawn, &c.; about five acres; in complete order. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES IN TIMES BUILDINGS.

The stores, basements, sub-basements and vaults on Park-row and Nassau-st., now occupied as a restaurant, bar, billiard rooms, &c., will be let from May 1, 1868.

The offices now occupied by the Surrogate on the second floor will be divided to suit applicants. They are the most desirable of any in New-York, having three fronts, viz: Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.; or they will be rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—TO RENT, FURnished, a large house, with eighteen acres of ground well laid out; garden, grapehouse, conservatory and stables, in a pleasant neighborhood; one mile from the post-office; $3,000. Apply at No. 130 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 3.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., a small complete country residence, with 4 or 22 acres of land; fine house, beautiful views, healthy location, garden, every variety of fruit, stable, &c. Rent $1,500 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—THE fine offices now occupied by the New-York and Havre Steamship Company, first floor No. 7 Broadway; rent moderate.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AT FLUSHing, one hour from City; very desirable and very cheap. Apply to TYLER, WRENN & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS ON second floor; together or single, with gas and bath; terms moderate. Apply at No. 138 East 13th-st.

TO LEASE.—BROADWAY LOT, EAST SIDE, eighty-seven feet north of Canal-st. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 68 WEST 14TH-ST., COR. 6TH-AV.
FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET,
WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.

A SUITE OF ELEGANT APARTMENTS, first floor, handsomely and completely furnished, with or without board or private table, at No. 70 (old number) East 15th-st., for gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen; house first-class; all modern improvements; references.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN GET a delightful room (three rooms,) in a strictly private family, gas and fire included, for $18, in Harlem, convenient to cars and boat. For particulars address Box No. 5,180 Post-office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS second floor, to let, with good board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Terms, including fire and gas, front, $20; back, $18 per week. No. 38 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

A VERY PLEASANT, FURNISHED front room, also two connecting with bath and closet, all on same floor, and all front, for gentlemen; will be let separately; corner of Broadway and 18th-st., over the drug-store. No. 27 East 18th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Single or in suite, with first-class board, for gentlemen or families; unexceptionable reference given and required. No. 1,129 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.
A. J. MORTIMORE.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD FOR the Winter may be obtained of the advertiser at his country residence; liberal table, library, piano, &c.; terms moderate. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED, fourth-story front room to let, to one or two gentlemen, with or without board. Location between Madison and 5th avs., near 42d-st. Address CLINTON, Box No. 3,673 Post-office.

ONE OR TWO LARGE ROOMS AND closets, with board, in a warm, comfortable house; all improvements. No. 319 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO ONE or two gentlemen, with or without board; family strictly private; house and location very desirable. Apply at No. 143 West 15th-st.

NO. 23 5TH-AV., CORNER ABOVE BREVOORT HOUSE.—Elegantly furnished rooms, in a stylish and delightful location; first-class table; first floor, with private table, if desired; prices relatively quite moderate; excellent references given and required.

NO. 54 WEST 11TH-ST.—ONE FIRST floor, with 4 rooms and kitchen; also handsome furnished rooms, with first-class board, or without it, to let; references exchanged.

NO. 32 BOND-ST.—FINE SUITE OF ROOMS to let, with board, to a family or party of gentlemen; also single rooms; references exchanged.

NO. 23 EAST 4TH-ST., ONE BLOCK from Broadway, pleasant front rooms, with board for family and single gentlemen; terms reasonable.

NO. 65 IRVING-PLACE, CORNER 18TH-st., two handsome rooms to let on parlor floor; private table if desired; also rooms on the fourth floor.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST.—MURRAY HILL, near 5th-av.—Furnished rooms, en suite or single, with board. Private table if desired.

NO. 13 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN Union-square and 5th-av.—Furnished rooms to rent to gentlemen only, without board.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR DELMONICO'S, furnished rooms, with or without private table. Address FIFTH-AV., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM ON first floor; also, small rooms for single gentlemen to let at No. 79 West 17th-st.

TO LET—A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, with gas, closet attached, and conveniences for fire. Apply at No. 405 West 30th-st., near 9th-av.

$7 TO $12 PER WEEK FOR PLEASANT rooms, with excellent board, at No. 176 Bleecker-st., six blocks west of Broadway.

ONE LARGE ROOM ON THIRD FLOOR, also two single rooms, to let with board, at No. 52 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

ALL WANTING FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, with or without board, or private table, can be suited, free of charge, by calling at 956 Broadway, near 23d-st.

NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS—VERY desirable—with or without board. No. 31 7th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A COUPE ROCKAWAY, BUILT by Wood Brothers, but little used, and dark iron-gray horse, five years old, fifteen hands high, sound and kind; trots a mile in three minutes. Apply at CADMUS' stable, No. 54 Grove-st.

GRAND RAFFLE.—THE CELEBRATED trotting horse DANIEL WEBSTER will be raffled for at McQuad & Co.'s stables, corner 43d-st. and 6th-av., THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Gentlemen holding tickets please be prompt.

PERSONAL.

A MAN NAMED J. H. W., AGED 55, has been away from home about 7 weeks, and his wife and family are in great anxiety concerning him, and wish that he let them know how he is, and they kindly invite him to come to his old home, for they assure him that he is as dear to them as ever, or if this, please let me know at G. & B., or at No. 60 Gansevoort-st.
J. F. L.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

DRY GOODS

MACKENZIE'S
CLOAKS, SACKS
AND CIRCULARS, (AT REDUCED PRICES,)
In Velvet, Cloth and Plush, at STORMS, THURBER & CO. Manufactory, No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE. Salesroom, No. 751 Broadway.
W. B. MACKENZIE.
(Established over 20 years.)

BROOKLYN LADIES
Will find at CANTRELL'S a lot of Heavy Winter Boots, which have been slightly soiled, at the low price of three dollars per pair. No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

MISS COKELY,
DRESS AND CLOAK MAKER,
No. 210 3d-av.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.
Large stock of embroidered Yokes for chemises and night gowns; French Lingerie for ladies and children. Handsome Initials and Monograms embroidered to order on handkerchiefs, table linen and bedclothes; all kinds of Embroideries and Stamping made to order, stamped goods.

KID GLOVES—BEST IN THE CITY—$1 25. Opera Kids, $1. Also Madam Jouvin's best, and the Seamless Kids. Cloth Gloves, Mittens, Gaiters, Scarfs, Hoods, &c. Ladies' and Children's Merino Wear, Hosiery, &c. W. J. ELGER, 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
M. P. BROWN, NO. 203 BROADWAY.

MILLINERY.

VELVET BONNETS $10, WORTH $20. Sable furs, $75 a set, worth $200. Ermine furs $25 a set, worth $50. Mink and all kinds. Cloaks at half price.
L. BINNS, No. 577 Broadway.

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.
FALL STYLES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,
Have on hand a large and select Stock of
NEW DESIRABLE PATTERNS,
which they are offering at Importers' and Manufacturers' prices.
Also, an assortment of Door Mats and Window Shades.
CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

CLOTHING.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
CONKLIN & MILLER,
NOS. 100 AND 102 READE-ST.,
Will sell the balance of their stock of OVERCOATS, BUSINESS SUITS, &c., at AUCTION PRICES, to close the business.

GOVERNMENT BLANKETS AND CLOTHING.
Consisting principally of eleven-pound Army Blankets, Rubber Blankets and Ponchos, Cavalry and Infantry Great Coats, Pants, Blouses, &c.
Also, Harness, Saddles, Tents, Wagons and Horse Covers, &c., &c. PITKIN & CO., No. 5 Park-place.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JUST IMPORTED, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CARD-CASES, &c., IN IVORY, PEARL AND TORTOISE-SHELL, SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS, HOLIDAY AND WEDDING PRESENTS.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE PLATTE,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
OMAHA, Nebraska, Nov. 20, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 2d day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on

ROUTE NO. 1,

From Cheyenne, Dakotah, or such other points as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Cheyenne, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees; in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 degrees; in the Territory of Idaho, east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.

The weight to be transported during the year on Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five million (25,000,000) pounds.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars signed by two or more responsible persons, legally executed and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, in person or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give $250,000 bonds.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 1 at Cheyenne, Dakotah, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Santa Fe and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
WM. MYERS, Brevet Brig.-Gen.,
Chief Quartermaster,
Department of the Platte.

OFFICE OF CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
Nov. 19, 1867.

TO MACHINISTS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, Nov. 30, 1867, for the supply of 300 water metres, Worthington's Patent, of the following sizes, viz: five-eighths of an inch, one, two and three inch, the quantity of each size required, to be determined by the Board. Each proposal must be indorsed, "Proposals for Water Metres," together with the name of the bidder and date of offering.

The amount of security required will be $1,000.

Specimens of the metres and blank forms of bids can be had on application to the Clerk of the Board at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER GRAND AND ELM STS.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until the 9th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time said Proposals will be considered for supplying the Public Schools, under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st January, 1868.

A list of the articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, Committee on
JAMES W. FARR, Supplies.
JAMES B. DUPIGNAC.

OFFICE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1867.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY this Company until the 10th day of December prox., at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be opened for the sale of the whole, or any part of $15,000 of dividend scrip of said Company for its sinking fund, reserving the right to decline such bids as may be deemed unsatisfactory.

By order of the Board of Directors.
M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE FIRM OF CLARK & WALSH IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.
T. H. WALSH,
JAMES H. CLARK.
The debts of C. & W. will be paid by the United States Staveless Barrel Company.
JAMES H. CLARK, President.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1867.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE IRON WORKS
FOR SALE.

The property known as the Atlantic Dock Iron Works, situated at the Atlantic Basin, in the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., including the real estate and machinery; one of the best establishments in the country, with tools and patterns for building first-class steamships, &c.

Apply on the premises, foot of King-st.

I. M. SINGER OFFERS FOR SALE ALL his interest in the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, together with all his English and American sewing-machine patents, with his right of extension—in fact, all his vast interest in sewing-machine business and sewing-machine inventions up to the present date. For particulars inquire of D. HAWLEY, No. 42 Pine-st., New-York City.

$2.000.—A LUCRATIVE AND WELL established manufacturing business, in successful operation, and the article indispensably necessary, is for good reason for sale. For particulars address FACTORY, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

E. HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH—Patent for California and several other States for sale. For full particulars and volumes of testimony in its favor, apply at the office, No. 201 Broadway.

$25.000.—PARTNER WANTED IN an established lumber business in this City; references exchanged. Address LUMBER, Box No. 1,947 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—LADIES HAVING AN HOUR OR two during the day can assist a most noble charity, and befriend the unfortunate and crippled soldiers who saved our country. Those who can devote their whole time will be allowed a fair remuneration. Please call upon or address GETTYSBURGH ASYLUM ASSOCIATION, store No. 646 Broadway.

WANTED—AT NO. 81 WEST 13TH ST., A WOman to cook, wash and iron.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECtable young women (sisters,) who wish to live together: one as first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; the other as waitress, or would assist in the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 407 East 22d-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class cook, and understands all kinds of baking; will be willing to do the washing if required; can give the very best of City references for being honest and confident. Apply to Mrs. C. DIMOND, No. 204 East 14th-st., second door from 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON A situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a private family; is a good cook and one that thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 210 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to do general housework in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; is a good plain cook; is not afraid of work; would like to be the only servant; good reference. No. 103 1st-av., between 6th and 7th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and sewing, or to travel; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 133 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—FOR A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or for general housework. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S Institute for German servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., (near Chrystie-st.,) between Bowery and Chrystie sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young German girl to do chamberwork and as waitress in a private family; good reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 201 Forsyth-st., third floor, Room No. 15.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and seamstress; understands every style of hairdressing and family sewing; has first-class City reference. Apply at No. 129 1st-av., between 8th and 9th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can give one year's referance from her last place. Call at No. 234 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waitress; would take care of grown children and do plain sewing; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Apply at No. 356 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as cook in a gentleman's family; understands it and all its branches; would be willing to do the marketing; can give good reference. Call at or address No. 142 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman a situation as nurse; would assist with the chamberwork or would do plain sewing; first-class City references can be given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 151 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and assistant laundress; no objections to the country; the best City references can be given. Call at No. 55 West 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 302 East 35th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN, very respectable, a situation as lady's maid, or nurse and seamstress; good seamstress, good hair dresser, &c.; City or country; best City references. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 229 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress or chambermaid, or would do fine washing or plain sewing; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 48 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MEAT AND pastry cook, a situation in a boarding-house or private family; can give best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, A SITUAtion by a cook, washer and ironer; can take the place of chambermaid and waiter or general housework-er. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN ISRAELITE, A situation as nurse or as chambermaid and waitress in a first-class American family; speaks and writes English. Can be seen from 2 till 4 o'clock at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with the washing and ironing, or would do general housework; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 84 East 7th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class laundress in a private family; good City references. Call for two days at No. 226 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 225 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, or assist in washing; has three and a half years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 201 Varick-st.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION AS seamstress; understands dressmaking, and would wait on a lady; has good reference. Call at No. 30 West 4th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, at her own house, a few gentlemen's or ladies' washing; reference given. Call at No. 488 6th-av., Room No. 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as first-class cook and laundress; best of City references. Call at No. 177 East 11th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as kitchen girl, the other as first-class cook; have no objection to a hotel or boarding-house. Call at No. 94 East 11th-st., first floor. Have good City reference.

WANTED—BY A CONFIDENT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or assist in the washing; best City reference. Can be seen at her last place, No. 203 East 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, lately arrived from Europe, a situation as children's maid or to travel with a lady. Apply, for two days, at No. 68 East 6th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as cook; would assist with the washing and ironing if required; best of City reference. Call at No. 113 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY ONE who understands all kinds of soups and game, boning and larding; is an excellent baker; City reference. Call at No. 248 West 16th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class cook; understands all kinds of baking, also pastry; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 428 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as good cook; one who is willing to help with the washing; two years' reference. Apply at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook; is a good baker, also a good washer and ironer; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 445 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as German cook in a private family. Apply at No. 9 Stanton-st., top floor, rear.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a small private family; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 223 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK, washer and ironer, in a small private family; three years' reference. Call at No. 48 Downing-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or waiting alone. Can be seen for two days at No. 328 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; best of City reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

A NEW-ENGLAND LADY OF EXPERIENCE desires a reengagement as housekeeper; can give the best of City references. Address E. M. E., Box No. 353 New-York Post-office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business in the treatment of horses, harness and carriages; would be willing to make himself useful; can give undoubted reference from his employers. Can be seen at the private stable, No. 97 West 17th-st. Inquire for or address WILLIAM.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; is strictly temperate; understands the care of horses and carriages; has two years' reference from his last place; no objections to the City or country. Call at or address, for two days, No. 127 East 19th-st., near Irving-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single man who has lived with the most respectable families in this City; can give several years' of the highest City reference. Can be seen at No. 66 University-place, or address M., Box 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant single man of many years' experience; is a good groom and careful driver; best of City reference will be given. Call or address J. J., at private stable No. 41 East 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (ENGLISH) A situation as butler in a private family; no objection to the country; satisfactory reference from his last place to his capability, honesty, sobriety, &c. Address for three days J. F. E., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A PROTESTant, a situation as coachman and gardener; is not afraid of hard work; understands his business in all its branches; has good recommendations. Address G. L. D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a sober, steady, industrious man who thoroughly understands his business; has first-class references; will be found willing and obliging; country preferred. Address J. S., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced coachman and groom; thoroughly experienced in the treatment of horses; is willing and obliging; the best City references for sobriety and capability. Address, for three days, A. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER OR waiter by a single man that thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of City recommendations. Any commands left at No. 913 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts., for S. T., will be attended to, for two days.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A GOOD SITuation for his coachman, a thoroughly competent, trustworthy and desirable man. Address C. R., Box No. 1,572 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, single man, who thoroughly understands his business; has first-class references. Call or address J. K., No. 94 West 18th-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as waiter in a private family, or as valet to a gentleman to travel; good reference. Address for two days, T. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A young man; advertiser is a Protestant, and can be highly recommended by his last employer. Call or address No. 488 6th-av.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY

TRIPOLI.....Dec. 4
ALEPPO.....Dec. 11

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.

Steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS, FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN. First cabin $110; second cabin $65; steerage $35, Gold. The regular trips being discontinued during the Winter months, extra departures will be advertised.

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Nov. 30.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 14.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 28.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan 11.

The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 M.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18
CHICAGO.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY

ERIN, HALL.....SATURDAY, Nov. 30
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS.....SATURDAY, Dec. 7
FRANCE, GRACE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 14
VIRGINIA, PROWSE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 21

Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.

Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT. FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Nov. 30.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, Dec. 7.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 14.

From Pier No. 6 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $150.

Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 30
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 7
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 14
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 21
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 28

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 11.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 18.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 25.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....80

FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$165

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....70

Payable in Gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 30
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 14
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Dec. 28
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 11

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,

First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS,

including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER ST. LAURENT FOR BREST and HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, 30th of November, at 9 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8 o'clock.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES. DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

BALTIMORE AND HAVANA STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS VIA KEY WEST.

The steamship LIBERTY will sail for the above ports on TUESDAY, Dec. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passengers leaving New-York in the evening of the day previous to sailing will connect with the steamer.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to HENRY M. WARFIELD & CO., Agent, No. 16 Spear's Wharf.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon on MONDAY, Dec. 2.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Dec. 5.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Dec. 12.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Dec. 19.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A contract has been concluded with the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, and that the Royal Mail Service between New-York and Nassau, Bahamas and Havana, will on and after the 30th day of January, 1868, be performed by that Company.
T. DARLING,
B. L. BURNSIDE,
Commissioners.

FOR HAVANA—CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.—The well-known fast sailing side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will sail for the above port, from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 P. M.

Freight on measurement goods, 30 cents per foot.

Freight on weight goods, 1 cent per lb.

Passage money, $65 in currency.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ. MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE, Carrying the United States Mails.

The first-class iron steamship VIRGINIA, W. B. SHERWOOD, Commander, will leave Pier No. 45, East River, MONDAY, Dec. 2, AT 3 P. M., for the above ports.

Freight and passage office, No. 26 Broadway.
E. W. TURNER, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD. FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

Nov. 30—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Dec. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

Dec. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamer of Dec. 21 connects closely with steamer CHINA, from San Francisco, Jan. 13; at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA. VIA NICARAGUA. REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

The fast and elegant steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. ELISHA HOWES, will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on THURSDAY, Dec. 5, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN.

The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat.

For passage or freight apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA. REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received until Friday, Nov. 29, at 3 P. M.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH. OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.

For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND. OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.

For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA. EVERY THURSDAY. REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

Measurement goods, 5 cents per cubic foot.
Weight goods, 15 cents per 100 pounds.
Flour, 25 cents per barrel.
Special articles, one-quarter tariff rates.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 5.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 12.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA. BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

Steamship MONTGOMERY, LYONS, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Nov. 30.

Steamship HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 7,

At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, Nov. 29; MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Dec. 5, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THURSDAY BEING A holiday, the steamer E. B. SOUDER will sail for CHARLESTON, S. C., on FRIDAY, Nov. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. WHEELER & LINNARD, No. 13 Broadway.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. Freight 10c. per foot. FIRST CABIN PASSAGE $15

The fast and popular steamship MATANZAS, J. RYDER, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R., foot of Wall-st. Agents at Charleston will forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

Steamer SARAGOSSA will follow Dec. 7.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 30.
SHERMAN, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4.
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Dec. 7.

For passage or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.—Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, Capt. BAKER, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Nov. 30.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE. FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS. FIRST STEAMER.

The favorite steamship PERIT, E. A. DELANOY, Commander, is now loading at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively leave for Galveston on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

No charge for drayage in Galveston.

Goods forwarded to the interior by railroad; also, goods forwarded to Indianola and Lavacca without charge.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.—The steamship BIENVILLE, leaving Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.

For rates of freight apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR

BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,

VIA BRISTOL, R. I.

FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M. daily. Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.

These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.

Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Nov. 23, 1 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 22, 12 M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 28, 8:30 A. M.	Wednes., Nov. 27, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 10 A. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 11 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 2, 7:30 A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Nov. 16, 10:30 A. M.	Monday, Nov. 18, 8:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 20th, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 21, 2 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 22, 10 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 23, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 7 A. M.
Monday, Nov. 25, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 26, 7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, 27th, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 28, 8:30 A. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 10 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 2, 8 A. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

The New-Haven Trans. Co.'s steamers will leave pier 26 E.R., daily, on and after Monday, Nov. 4, at 4 P.M., instead of 6 as heretofore. Saturday night at 12, as usual.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE,) AND NORTHPORT.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, the steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAML. E. UNDERHILL leaves Pier No. 34 East River (Catharine-st.) at 3½ P. M. and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M. daily, for Lloyd's Dock and Oyster Bay; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Northport; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Union Dock (Bayville.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

MEETINGS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK LIQUOR-DEALERS' SOCIETY will be held at the Metropolitan Rooms, No. 160 Hester-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Business of importance will be offered for the consideration of the meeting.
JOHN H. TIETJEN, Vice-President.
JOHN MERCHANT, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME. Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.

3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.

4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.

5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 MULBERRY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1867.

NOTICE TO INSPECTORS OF REGISTRY AND ELECTIONS.—It is the duty of Inspectors of Registry to meet at the polling places of their respective districts, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY next, at 8 A. M., and continue in session until 9 P. M. each day, in pursuance of section 15, chapter 740, of the laws of 1865, which provides as follows: "In the City of New-York, the Inspectors of Registry shall meet on the Friday and Saturday preceding the charter election, on which occasion they shall use the register of electors made and perfected at the general election immediately preceding, which said register shall be revised, corrected and completed in the manner provided for revising, correcting and completing the register of electors made on the Tuesday three weeks preceding the election at general elections."

NOTICE TO CANVASSERS.—Canvassers who served at the last general election are hereby notified that they are required to perform the duties of their office at the coming election, unless specially notified to the contrary.

The polls close at 4 o'clock and 33 minutes, and the canvassers are by the statute required to be present at the polling places of their respective districts *at least thirty minutes* before the closing of the poll.

NOTICE TO VOTERS.—The places of registry and polling places at the charter election to be held on the 3d day of December next remain as they were at the late general election, except where changes have been made and new places designated, as follows:

Sixth Ward—Ninth District—No. 44 Bayard-st., hair-dressing saloon.

Nineteenth Ward—Fifth District—No. 730 3d-av., shoe store.

Nineteenth Ward—Eighth District—No. 833 3d-av., real estate office.

By order of the Board of Police.
THOMAS C. ACTON, President.
S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of JOHN P. SMITH and JAMES SMITH, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of JOHN P. SMITH and JAMES SMITH, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of JAMES F. DWIGHT, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal, Messenger.

Nov. 28, 1867.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK—IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the matter of CHARLES F. ROPER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given, that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles F. Roper, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of March 2 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of December, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in said District, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. The second and third meeting of creditors are ordered to be held at the same time and place.
GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

Dated at NEW-YORK, on this 14th day of November, 1867.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSIAH DAVIS, Bankrupt.—Before HULL FANTON, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of the appointment, as assignee of the estate of Josiah Davis, of Watkins, in the County of Schuyler and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
GEORGE C. SHEANE, Assignee.

Dated at WATKINS, Nov. 26, 1867.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Nov. 4, 1867.

TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added to all Taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15.

On all Taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS C. STRYKER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, in the town of Gravesend, L. I., on or before the 18th day of March next.
CORNELIUS S. STRYKER, Administrator.

DATED, Sept. 9, 1867.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF PORTABLE AND stationary Steam Engines of superior construction. POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore, Md.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.

N. B.—All goods warranted.

FURNITURE. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany Parlor and Chamber Furniture.

Dining-room Suites,
Spring and Hair Mattresses, &c., &c.
Enameled and Chamber Furniture.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, No. 65 Christie-st., and
Nos. 130 and 132 Hester-st., entrance No. 87 Bowery.

FURNITURE. NO. 447 BROADWAY.

First-class at reasonable prices, at wholesale or retail. THE FRENCH STYLE OF BLACK WALNUT FRAMES, for sale to dealers.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICIAL NOTICE. ST. LOUIS CITY WATER BONDS AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS,
ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21, 1867.

The Board of Water Commissioners of the City of St. Louis will (by authority of law) offer at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange in this City, on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock noon, the remainder of the "ST. LOUIS WATER BONDS," amounting in the aggregate to

TWO AND A HALF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

The bonds will be offered for sale in sums of not less than one hundred thousand dollars, and the whole, or such portion of the whole two and a half million dollars, will be sold, as may in the judgment of the Board seem proper. Bonds will be ready for delivery on or about Jan. 1, 1868, as soon as signed by the Mayor, City Register and President of the Board, and must be paid for at the National Bank of the State of Missouri, in St. Louis, in the currency of the United States, ON DELIVERY.

These bonds bear date June 25, 1867; have twenty years to run; principal and interest payable (interest half-yearly) in GOLD COIN of the United States, at the National Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York, and being ante-dated, one coupon, for the amount of interest due 25th of December, 1867, will be cut off previous to delivery.

The security for the payment of principal and interest of these bonds is based:

First—On the faith and credit of the City of St. Louis.

Second—On the annual revenue of the Water Works. This revenue, for the seven months ending Oct. 31, amounted to $169,888 05; and for the year ending April 1, 1868, will probably amount to $280,000.

When the Works now being constructed are completed and in operation, with the increased area which will then be supplied, the annual revenue, it is estimated, will reach half a million.

The accruing net revenue is appropriated by law to the payment (in gold) of principal and interest of these bonds, and cannot be legally diverted from that purpose.

Copies of the law under which the Commissioners act will be sent, on application to the undersigned.

By order of the Board.
GEO. K. BUDD, President.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of a general assortment removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; black walnut and mahogany parlor suites in reps, &c., and brocatelle, marble-top centre-table, black walnut lounges in green reps, gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors; black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, tables, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c.; cottage suites, window shades, extension tables; chairs, china, crockery, glassware, &c.; silver-plated ware, stair carpets, stair rods, curtains, &c.; also kitchen furniture; also stoves, heaters, &c.

Also at 12 o'clock:

Rosewood case piano-forte.
Mahogany frame billiard tables.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN.

FRIDAY, Nov. 29, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:

1,357 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges,
767 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons,
Cargo brig *Aquilla*, from Palermo.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

BOOK TRADE SALEROOMS.—CLINTON HALL, Astor-place and 8th-st.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. Consignments solicited. Libraries catalogued and sold.

FRIDAY, Nov. 29, at 7 o'clock P. M.,

AUTOGRAPHS.

Catalogue of a valuable collection of American and Foreign Autographs; also, Manuscripts, Documents, &c. Among the collection will be found some very fine and scarce specimens of Washington, Lafayette, Lord Byron, two splendid letters; Benjamin West, Napoleon I., Josephine, many of Napoleon's famous Marshals, Generals, &c.; Shelley, the Poet; Cherubini, Thomas Moore, John Randolph, A. Lincoln, Washington Irving, &c., &c. Also, a manuscript by Melancthon, very valuable and curious. Catalogues ready.

SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

A large collection of Books in their various departments: History, Biography, Fiction, Voyages and Travels, Poetry, &c., &c. Catalogues ready.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF WATER FRONT PROPERTY AT JERSEY CITY—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 7, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, the valuable water front property of the HUDSON RIVER CEMENT COMPANY, located at Jersey City, near Jersey City Ferry, being 234 feet front and about 1,200 feet deep. Information in regard to the property can be obtained from J. H. BUTTS, Secretary, on the premises. Possession given immediately. Terms made known on the day of sale.

No. 3 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1867.

THE AUCTION SALE OF THREE (3) horses, two (2) oxen, twenty (20) carts, seventeen (17) sets harness, fifteen thousand (15,000) pounds wrought and cast iron, &c., &c., advertised to take place at Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, on Thursday, 28th inst., is postponed until SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 11 o'clock A. M.
Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865 at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867. feb1-lawtomh28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eigth hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867. mh29-lawtomy30

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867. my30-lawtoau29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867. au30-lawtodec26

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, DEC. 9, AT Davis' miscellaneous machinery yard, Nos. 120 and 124 Hudson-st., Jersey City, two blocks from the ferry, one large oscillating engine, built by the Allaire Works, and in perfect order.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS.

D. D. BADGER, Pres. N. CHENEY, Vice-Pres.
Manufacturers of Building and all other Iron work.
14th-st., between Avenues B and C.

COAL.

PARMELE BROTHERS IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN ENGLISH CANNEL, LIVERPOOL, NEWCASTLE and all kinds of Anthracite COAL.

Gas Companies, dealers and families supplied. Yards IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

Offices No. 32 Pine-st. and No. 10 Union-square, (East side.)

COKE, $3 PER CHALDRON IN THE yard at the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of West 18th-st. Delivered at $3 per chaldron by CHAPSER & BURNS, No. 306 West 18th-st., and JOHN SMITH, corner of Avenue C and East 15th-st.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know: losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT. ITALIAN OPERA.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, NOV. 29, at 8.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, NOV. 29, at 8.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
OF GOUNOD'S NEW OPERA,
ROMEO E GIULIETTA.
ROMEO E GIULIETTA.
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 30,
GRAND OPERA MATINEE,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.
POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE
OF MME. PAREPA-ROSA.

The Director begs to announce that Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, who is now fulfilling numerous engagements in different parts of the country, will, while passing through this City, appear on this occasion positively for the last time in Opera during this season.

SIG. GIORGIO RONCONI AS FIGARO.
ON MONDAY, LAST WEEK OF THE OPERA,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
BOX OFFICE AND OTHER TICKET OFFICES NOW OPEN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JANAUSCHEK.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF
MLLE. FANNY JANAUSCHEK,
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) EVENING, Nov. 30,
THUSNELDE;
OR, THE GLADIATOR OF RAVENNA.
MLLE. FANNY JANAUSCHEK
in her incomparably great role of THUSNELDE.

NAST'S CARICATURAMA.
NAST'S CARICATURAMA.
NAST'S CARICATURAMA.

BUNYAN HALL,

Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
GREAT ATTRACTION FOR THANKSGIVING WEEK.
"THE PILGRIM,"
SPLENDID TABLEAUX,
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION,
MUSIC BY PHILIP PHILLIPS.
GRAND MATINEES on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M., and EVERY EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK.
Admission, 50 cents and $1.

C. DIEHL'S PAINTING OF MACBETH

Coming from the chamber of Duncan, and received on the stairs by Lady Macbeth.
Now on Exhibition at the gallery
WEISMANN & LANGERFELDT,
No. 920 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ORANGE PRIORY.

A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept. 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, New-Jersey.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 17 West 38th-st.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 125 5th-av., near 20th-st.

Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON WILL REOPEN HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,

With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE. SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.
MRS. S. A. STELWAGON, Principal.
The Winter Term commences Nov. 21, 1867.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL

For the careful
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 967 Broadway.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—One of the pleasantest locations, finest buildings and best schools in the State; with 12 teachers; double rooms, papered, carpeted and fully furnished. Send for circular. Winter term commences Dec. 17. ORREN PERKINS, Principal.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery.—Private instruction, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Correspondence, &c. Ladies department.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens DEC. 30. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

MRS. BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st.

THE MISSES WATSONS' SCHOOL FOR misses and children, at No. 28 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A TEACHER FOR THE CHILDREN'S department in a private school. Only those who have made the teaching of children a specialty, earnest, know object-teaching methods, singing, lady-like, and can make the schoolroom attractive, may address, with fullest particulars, INSTITUTE, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

APPLICATIONS ARE NOW RECEIVED by the professors in modern languages in the University of New-York, to form evening classes in French, German and Spanish. University Building, Rooms Nos. 9 and 13.

A LADY WISHES PUPILS IN THE ENGLISH branches, at their homes, or to read history and literature with them. Address BOOKSTORE, No. 134 6th-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—CAROLINE BARMORE, plaintiff, against NATHANIEL BARMORE, defendant. Summons.—For relief. (Com. not served.) To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 84 Franklin-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1867.
CHARLES S. SPENCER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 84 Franklin-st.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, the 7th of November, 1867. n8-law6wF

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ABRAM J. DOVALE and LEANDER L. OLIVER against JAMES M. RICHARDSON. Summons to the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, (which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the above named Court, in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of October, 1867,) and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service hereof on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand three hundred and seventy dollars and thirty-five cents, with interest thereon from Dec. 31, 1866, besides costs of this action.
MATHEWS & BETTS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.
Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1867. law6tF

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Performances in the lecture-room
EVERY HOUR.
THANKSGIVING DAY.
MILNES LEVICK'S NEW DRAMA,
THE UNION PRISONER;
OR, THE PATRIOT'S DAUGHTER.
ARRIVAL OF VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
SPLENDID LIVING GIRAFFE.
TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS
THE ONLY LIVING GORILLA
IN CAPTIVITY.
S. C. PERRY, THE WONDERFUL BIRD IMITATOR.
PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
Miss ELLEN HAWKINS, BEARDED LADY.
Mr. A. MONTARG, PHENOMENON VIOLINIST.
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, GIANTESS, DWARFS,
FAT LADY, MAMMOTH FAT BABY,
LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY,
LIVING SEA-LEOPARD, SNAKES, MONKEYS,
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
immense collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
embracing the most prominent, and wonderful specimens of animated nature ever exhibited. Can be seen day or night.
Admission, to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NAST'S CARICATURAMA.
NAST'S CARICATURAMA.
NAST'S CARICATURAMA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
Second year of the world-renowned
BLACK CROOK,
AND JARRETT & PALMER'S
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
NUMBERING OVER SEVENTY DANSEUSES,
selected from the best schools of Europe.
ENTIRELY NEW ATTRACTIONS!
GREAT HIT OF LA GARDE IMPERIALE,
NUMBERING 150 CHILDREN, forming a
REGIMENT OF SOLDIERS,
fully equipped in
SPLENDID NEW UNIFORMS FROM PARIS.
Brilliant reception of the
TWO PREMIERS ASSOLUTA.
GRAND BALLET OF 70, 70, 70, 70,
and the CHILD VIVANDIERE, &c., &c.,
FIRST MALE DANCER OF THE DAY.
Splendid Scenery, Costumes, Armors, &c. &c.
MATINEE TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) at 1 o'clock

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.

Mr. CHARLES DICKENS will read in Steinway Hall on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, his "Christmas Carol" and "The Trial from Pickwick;" on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, his "David Copperfield" and "Mr. Bob Sawyer's Party," from Pickwick; on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, his "Nicholas Nickleby," (at Mr. Squeer's school,) and "Boots at the Holly-Tree Inn;" on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, his "Story of Little Dombey" and "The Trial from Pickwick."

Further readings on MONDAY, Dec. 16; TUESDAY, Dec. 17; THURSDAY, Dec. 19, and FRIDAY, Dec. 20. Full particulars in future announcements.

The Readings will commence at 8 o'clock precisely, and be comprised within two hours.

An interval of ten minutes will take place between the Readings on each evening.

It is respectfully announced that Mr. DICKENS' READINGS IN AMERICA must terminate at the end of APRIL, and that he cannot hope for leisure to make another visit to the United States.

Reserved seats, $2; admission, $1 50.

SALE OF TICKETS.

The sale of reserved seat tickets for the first four readings only will begin on Friday morning, Nov. 29, at 9 o'clock, at Steinway Hall, in 14th-st. At this sale seats will be sold only for the course of four readings. Single tickets for separate evenings will be sold on Saturday morning, Nov. 30, at the same hour and place.

The number of reserved seat tickets sold to each person will be limited to six.

Particulars of the sale of tickets for the second four readings will be given hereafter.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Nov. 29.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF GOUNOD'S
ROMEO E GIULIETTA.

LYRIC HALL.—TO-NIGHT.

Nos. 723, 725 and 727 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.
THEODORE THOMAS.....DIRECTOR
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS ONLY.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 29, at 8,
THEO. THOMAS'
FIFTH GRAND POPULAR CONCERT,
First appearance of the favorite Tenor,
SIGNOR SEVERINI,
WITH THE GRAND ORCHESTRA AND
EMINENT SOLOISTS.
PROGRAMME:

1. Grand March.....Gung'l
2. Overture, "Maritana".....Wallace
3. Waltz, "Burgersinn".....Strauss
4. Abendlied.....Schumann
   Allegretto from the E flat Symphony.....Mozart
5. Aria, "La donna e mobile," Rigoletto.....Verdi
   SIGNOR SEVERINI.
6. Ballet de la Reine de Saba.....Gounod
7. Overture, "Merry Wives".....Nicolai
8. Austrian National Hymn, with Variations.....Haydn
9. Polka Mazourka, "Loboer Frauen" / Polka Sgiebt nur a Kaiserstadt.....Strauss
10. Romanza, "Spirto gentil," Favorita.....Donizetti
    SIGNOR SEVERINI.
11. Fantasie, "Ione".....Petrella
12. Polka, "Leichter Blut".....Strauss

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS ONLY.
SUNDAY EVENING—SECOND SUNDAY CONCERT.

EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS OF THE ARTIST FUND SOCIETY,

At Putnam's Art Gallery,
No. 661 Broadway.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT.

THIS (FRIDAY,) Nov. 29,
LAST NIGHT LAST NIGHT
OF GOUNOD'S NEW OPERA,
ROMEO E GIULIETTA.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.

The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.

The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.

TERMS.—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THE places of amusement can be secured six days in advance at the Theatre Ticket Office, St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS, awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867, in competition with best makers of all countries, offer at their warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, the largest assortment in the country of instruments of this class. Prices: $75, $90, $100, $110, $125, $140, $160, $170, $180, $200, to $1,000 and upwards each; uniform to all and invariable. The closest examination of their instruments by the most critical judges is respectfully solicited.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of Piano-fortes with Patent Combination Sounding-Boards.

This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment. Warerooms, 644 and 646 Broadway, N. Y.

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.,

NO. 841 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
MANUFACTURERS OF ORGANS AND MELODEONS, AND DEALERS IN PIANOS.

"For the best Cabinet Organs a 'Gold Medal,'" Am. Inst., N. Y., and the first prize wherever exhibited.

Instruments to let and sold by installments.

WATERS' FIRST-PREMIUM PIANOS, with Agraffe Treble.—Melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received from one to two years. Chickering's, Steinway's, Bradbury's, Worcester's and the Arion Pianos to let. Pianos tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANOFORTE.—Price $250; cost $550; nearly new; modern improvements; four round corners; carved case; celebrated makers. Apply at No. 12 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

$100 TO $600.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes to let, and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.

MISSES' and MASTERS'—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.

GENTLEMEN—Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.

Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

LECTURES.

"IDIOTS AND WOMEN,"
OR
"BREAKERS AHEAD."
The audience to decide which.
ANNA E. DICKINSON
AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 3.

Tickets 50c. For sale at the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway; Miller, No. 522 Broadway; Matthews, No. 929 Broadway. Doors open at 7; lecture at 8.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SWEDISH FAMINE SUFFERERS.
LECTURE AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
By Hon. J. D. REYMART,
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, 1867,
At 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

NORWOOD

THIRD WEEK AND Every Night and Saturday Afternoon, at the New-York Theatre, Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.	CROWDED HOUSES. "NORWOOD."
"NORWOOD."	With the BEAUTIFUL WORRELL SISTERS! Great Comedy Company! Superb Military Music! Exquisite Scenery! Unique War Songs!
The Jolliest Scenes, The Liveliest People, Camp Fire Frolics, Unique Love Story, Thrilling War Tableaux.	All to be seen in "NORWOOD."

NAST'S CARICATURAMA.
NAST'S CARICATURAMA.
NAST'S CARICATURAMA.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.

EVERY EVENING, BURLESQUE OF MEDEA.
MEDEA.....Mr. LEFFINGWELL
JASON.....Mr. CHAS. HOWARD WATKINS
Also, FIT TO BE A DUCHESS.
FRANCINI PREVAL.....Mrs. HOWARD WATKINS
MARQUIS DE RICHVILLE.....Mr. LEFFINGWELL

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—OPERA.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Nov. 29, at 8,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF GOUNOD'S
ROMEO E GIULIETTA.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK

It is respectfully announced that the NEW AND ORIGINAL DRAMA by Mr. Watts Phillips, now being performed in London with the greatest success, entitled MAUD'S PERIL, will be performed FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, and EVERY EVENING until further notice, with new and appropriate scenery, costumes, furniture, appointments, mechanical effects.

Characters by Messrs. J. W. WALLACK, J. B. STODDARD, B. T. RINGGOLD, G. F. BROWNE, W. H. POPE, B. DURAND, C. SHERMAN, J. CURRAN, E. CASHIN, G. WHITE, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Miss MARY BARRETT, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.

THE EARLY HOUR,

at which the above drama terminates, enables the Manager to announce in addition the capital petite comedy of

FORTY AND FIFTY,

in which will appear Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. ROCKWELL, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, and Mrs. MARY SCOTT.

Mr. WALLACK, desirous of presenting to the visitors of this Theatre variety as well as novelty, will shortly alternate with Watts Phillips' fine drama of MAUD'S PERIL, the standard plays already given with such unprecedented success. Others, of equal merit, are in course of preparation, with the same care and perfection of casts, scenery and appointments.

Box book open six days in advance.

Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

Admission.....50 cents.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Nov. 29, 1867,
BENEFIT OF MR. W. J. FLORENCE,
BENEFIT OF MR. W. T. FLORENCE,
BENEFIT OF MR. W. T. FLORENCE,
BENEFIT OF MR. W. T. FLORENCE,
and his 500th appearance as ROBERT BRIERLY,
IN TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT MORAL LESSON,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
MRS. FLORENCE as EMILY ST. EVREMOND.
MRS. FLORENCE'S SNEEZING SONG.
RECEIVED NIGHTLY with a TRIPLE ENCORE.
EVERY TABLEAU ENCORED.
SATURDAY—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN MATINEE
AND FLORENCE MATINEE AT 1½.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—This is the nearest theatre to Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Jersey City, Newark, &c., as Cars and stages pass the door every three minutes to all the ferries and railway depots.

Seats secured from 8 till 6, six days in advance.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN.....Lessee and Director
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
NINTH WEEK OF THE OPERA BOUFFE.
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL AND BRILLIANT OPERA YET PRODUCED IN AMERICA.
The Most Fascinating Music.
Admirable, Appropriate Scenery.
Richest Costumes and Appointments.
The Greatest Conspiracy Imaginable.
The Grand Review of the Troops.
THE CHARMING TOSTEE AS THE DUCHESS.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING Nov. 29.
Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 30,
PAR DROIT DE CONQUETE,
A comedy in 3 acts by M. Ernest Legouve,
and
L'AMOUR QUE QU' C'EST QU' CA?
Vaudeville in one act by MM. Clairville, Lambert.

Tickets at the Theatre; Schirmer's, No. 701, Cochran's, No. 895, and Macoy's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

Admission $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50; Gallery, 50 cts.; Balcony Boxes, $8 to $10. Begins at 7¾.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE,

Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
KALOSPINTHECHROMOKRENE,
THE
WONDERFUL MAGIC FOUNTAIN.
The new Ballet,
LA FONTAINE D'AMOUR.
MORLACCHI,
SEVEN FIRST DANSEUSES,
DE POL'S
EUROPEAN STAR BALLET COMBINATION
In the
GOLDEN BRANCH.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
Grand Matinees SATURDAY and
THURSDAY, Thanksgiving, at 1 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.

NINTH SUNDAY CONCERT.
SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 1.
L. F. HARRISON.....Director.

First appearance in America since her return from Europe of the eminent American Soprano,
Miss JENNY BUSK,
together with the renowned Pianist,
Mr. LEOPOLD DE MEYER,
whose success throughout the Eastern cities during the last month has been unprecedented.
Mr. CARL ROSA, Violinist.
Mr. JAMES CAULFIELD, Organist.
(His first appearance at these Concerts.)
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Conductor.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—OPERA.

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF GOUNOD'S MASTERWORK,
ROMEO E GIULIETTA.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Nov. 29.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT, J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

ANNIVERSARIES.

SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

The one hundred and eleventh anniversary festival of the Saint Andrew's Society of the State of New-York will be celebrated on SATURDAY, 30th inst.

The members will dine together at Delmonico's, 5th-av., at 6 o'clock precisely, and are requested to meet at 5 o'clock for the transaction of business.

The following gentlemen were elected managers at the preparatory meeting on the 14th inst.:

James Brand, No. 45 Broadway.
James Callender, No. 49 Exchange-place.
John Roberton, No. 76 South-st.
A. M. Stewart, No. 37 Park-row.
Bryce Gray, No. 33 Warren-st.
J. Dennistoun Wood, No. 45 William-st.

Persons interested in the Society or its associations, wishing to unite with their countrymen in celebration of the day, can obtain tickets from any of the managers.
JAS. CALLENDER, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES. PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 28 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at druggists, No. 162 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY—Treatment from 10 to 5; Paris, London and New-York "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," on his special treatment of local, constitutional and nervous diseases, strictures, fistula, piles, &c., mailed free, $1 50.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Confidential consultation for ladies; female physician if desired; insured immediate relief, with safety, from whatever cause guaranteed.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 8 Greene-st., does not humbug ladies with medicine.

THANKSGIVING.

GENERAL OBSERVANCE OF THE DAY.

Sermons in the Churches and Festivals at the Institutions.

Discourses by Rev. Mr. Beecher, Rev. Drs. Osgood, Thompson, Adams, Washburne, Horne, Bacon, and Others.

Thanksgiving Day was very generally observed in this City yesterday. If the skies were somewhat unpropitious, dropping a drizzling cloud upon the City now and then, the popular spirit most worthily proved itself proof against all depressing influences. The churches everywhere were filled, the sermons full of hope and promise. Generous hands were open to the poor. The tables at the charitable institutions groaned beneath the weight of the donated feasts. The streets were alive all day with gay processions, and the air was filled with music.

As usual on Thanksgiving Day, a large number of target companies paraded for pleasure and the distribution of prizes. Four of them passed the TIMES office during the day—the Thomas W. Casey Guard, Capt. JACOB VREELAND; a Carpet and Furniture Guard; "Our Own Guard," from the Sixth Ward, numbering 120 muskets, and the Burns Musketeers. Demonstrations by one or two companies of fantasticals, in most wretched plight in their muddied and wet costumes, completed the out-door celebrations of the day.

The Charities of the City.

The charitable institutions of our City are the continual remembrancers of the duty of caring for the poor. They are the places where benevolent persons gather themselves together at intervals to witness, not the machinery of helping so much as the results of the help. They who desire to aid the poor find opportunities on Thanksgiving, and other festal days, to solve the little problems of the year—"What can I do to aid the poor?" "How can my assistance be made most productive of good?" and "In what particular field ought I to operate?" and the like. So whether it rains or shines the friends of the poor, on these occasions, flock to their wards to see if their bounty is properly administered, and to provide more for coming want. So it was yesterday. At the

HOWARD MISSION

and Home for Little Wanderers, in the Fourth Ward, the first of the new buildings erected for that institution was opened, the venerable JOSEPH HOXIE, presiding throughout the day. The immense aggregation of turkeys, chickens, beef, mutton, pies and other substantials, which were put on the tables and consumed during the day were sufficient token of the goodness of myriads of friends. On Wednesday the butchers of the Communipaw Abattoir arrived at the Home with a large truck, containing beef, mutton and pork, to the value of $250, as a Thanksgiving contribution. This was a gladsome sight for the poor people in the immediate neighborhood, and their joy was expressed in repeated cheers, so there was no scarcity yesterday. The edifice is a tasteful one, constructed in the Romanesque style, and its details exhibit a thorough appreciation of the wants of the Mission on the part of the architect. Rev. Mr. VAN METER and his corps of efficient assistants were all earnestness and activity. The children were clean and neatly dressed, not appearing in the uniform of poverty. They sang their favorite songs by the hour, and never seemed to grow wearied. Visitors were sorely tempted to empty their pockets and purses, and the crystal globes which with open mouths declaring themselves "not full yet," were well supplied with greenbacks. When church time was over, church people and ministers began to flow in, and the afternoon was made glad by the stirring speeches of Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D. D., Rev. Dr. Weston, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., Rev. Dr. Thomas, Rev. Dr. Hall, Rev. Mr. Mingins, Rev. Mr. Loomis, Rev. Mr. Fuller and others, and the cheerful singing of the children. The Hallelujah chorus was rendered in a manner truly creditable. The mothers and the fathers of the children had been "politely invited" to come in and eat their thanksgiving dinner, and they responded. In different parts of the building there were speeches, songs, lunches and conversations all going on simultaneously.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Mr. HALLIDAY's particular field was not neglected. Here, where hunger and starvation used to abound, turkeys and all their concomitants born of thanksgiving ideas and Christian benevolence held sway. The children, comfortably clad and bountifully fed, sent forth their songs of praise with a vigor and earnestness of heart which almost made visitors wish they were poor so as to enjoy the gladsome sensation which they could but imagine and not realize. No happier throng was anywhere in any land, nor in any home yesterday.

THE LADIES' HOME MISSION.

Standing on the site of the "Old Brewery" is that magnificent structure known as the "Five Points Ladies' Home Mission." The crimes and vices which used to fester on that spot have been banished, and there the missionary, Rev. Mr. SHAFER, sends out a wholesome influence, inviting the poor to come in and have the gospel preached to them "without money and without price," and the children from surrounding cellars and garrets are brought in and taught the better lessons of our latter-day Christian civilization. Here were gathered yesterday cheerful groups of benefactors and beneficiaries who came with one accord, the former to be cheered and to give more, the latter to be made glad by receiving more. The features of the festal day were well maintained here—we can hardly say preserved, for creature comforts perished with a speed which only ready appetite could demonstrate. The ladies who for many years have cherished and sustained this Mission, yesterday saw abundant fruits for their labor, and must have felt gratified and thankful for all their triumphs.

THE NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE.

Late in the afternoon the newsboys had a lordly dinner. Noisy as these little fellows are, and importunate as they are in the exercise of their profession on the streets and on the cars, everybody is glad to see them happy when Thanksgiving occurs; hence their myriads of friends never fail to provide for their comfort when the day comes. Yesterday they were well fed on turkey, &c., and entertained with some brief speeches and beatiful songs. The newsboys' dinner was in no way inferior to any former display of the kind.

Discourse by Henry Ward Beecher.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

> Take counsel, execute judgment; make thy shadow as the night in the midst of the noonday; hide the outcasts; betray not him that wandereth.—Isaiah xvi., 3.

Four years ago, Mr. BEECHER said, the most influential Governments in Western Europe looked upon the United States as a nation irrecoverably broken up, and destined to be still further divided into separate nationalities, out of which should spring independent Governments. Then, as they thought, the late United States would take their places on the European system, with standing armies and high taxation, and would finally end in an American monarchy after the Old World model. When Lord JOHN RUSSELL admitted that he had mistaken the nature of the American struggle, he spoke for all the Governments and aristocracy of Europe. They all mistook entirely the nature and character, as well as the probable issue of our war. While the struggle was going on we were sensitive as to what was thought and said of us abroad; but since the war was over our interest in that direction had passed away. Politically, we were now, by our position, by our territory, and by the character of our population, almost wholly independent of Europe. We exert far more influence on Europe than we receive from it. We had been greatly indebted to Europe in the past. We sowed the seed that was grown on the old soil, but we no longer need bring the seed thence. America is now the moral instructor of all European peoples. We are, so to speak, the mischief-maker of the whole world. So long as we prosper, we are a standing threat against thrones everywhere. Thirty millions of concrete statements of personal liberty are unanswerable. There is no nation on the globe, this side of India, that does not feel the moral influence of the American Government. The Reform Bill in England is among the first fruits of the influence of the American Government over Europe. Our victory in behalf of free government has already been echoed by another victory for human rights in England. Whatever might be the use first made of suffrage in England—and it would probably be mainly in support of the established order of things—the inevitable result would be the destruction of some of the characteristic laws and social institutions of that country. Popular suffrage cannot exist without a common people, and there can be no common people where there is no ownership of land. What the process will be through which the changes in English institutions and laws will be brought about, no man can tell; but the general result it is easy to predict. There will be a division ere long that will remove lords spiritual from temporal government. The ignorance of the lower classes of that country is gradually passing away. It will not be long before they will demand education for their children. Education is not a privilege to be granted the people as a favor; it belongs to them as a right; it is the opening of their manhood. Every man on the globe has a right to intelligence. When Great Britain is once more districted, and this time into school districts, she will take a new lease of life. He had no sympathy with those who talked of the decay of our old motherland. He believed England had a career of prosperity, power and glory before her surpassing anything she had seen in the past, or that her poets had imagined or sung. In that rapidly hastening future England and America would stand together for Christ and Liberty against the globe. Intelligence and liberty were the only foundations on which modern states could rely for perpetuity and power. The influence of America was also mightily felt on the continent of Europe—in France, Germany and Italy. At present it was felt mostly as a disturbing force. Republican governments were the easiest to found but the hardest to maintain. They were the most complex and difficult to manage. They could only be perpetuated by the intelligence of the common people. The time would come when school-books would overmaster foundries and the manufacture of implements of war. If the mass of mankind were to remain ignorant they were well enough governed now. There was a wonderful difference between the Pope of the olden time commanding Kings and Princes and the present Pope of Rome calling in the aid of foreign bayonets to protect him from his own people. There were two "sick men" in Europe at the present time—him of Turkey and him of Italy. Constantinople and Rome were the beneficiaries of Europe. But how about our own country. Was America likely to be less influential in Europe in the future than in the past? How had her struggle left her? It would be strange indeed if our country were able to carry out without delay or hindrance those great principles vindicated by the late war. For his part he would like to see a perfect theoretical government established at once; but that was not according to the nature of things. He did not expect to see aims and wishes of the sanguine friends of human rights realized for many years to come. The disturbed condition of the Southern States—for though quiet, they were not peaceful—the antagonism of the white and colored races; the prospective revolutions that might follow the admission of the late rebel States, and the displacement from power of the loyal party that had carried the country successfully through the struggle—all these might delay and hinder for a time the triumph of perfect liberty and equal rights. It was not unlikely that violent storms were before us in the near future. But the important question was: could our ship of State outride these storms? He would answer yea—easily, surely. In the first place, there was a genuine patriotism in this land that before our late war, he did not believe to exist. This patriotism was a mighty conservative force. Our civil war had shown that in spite of the long tampering with the moral sense of the people that preceded the struggle, there remained a prodigious power of patriotism in the hearts of the masses. It had also shown that the wealth, the refinement, the education of the country, so far from dangering or weakening this patriotism, added life and vigor to it. The rich men, the men of culture and of liberal education shouldered the musket and endured the hardships of campaign life, showing that wealth had not enervated the people or corrupted their patriotism. Nor was this patriotism confined to locality. The West as well as the East, and the Northwest perhaps more than all, had shown the strength of their patriotism and pluck. So, too, had the foreign element, and particularly the German element, shown the sincerity of their love for freedom and the land of their adoption. And after the war was over and the army disbanded, the returned soldiers, instead of being a contamination to society, as many feared, had proved themselves, as a general thing, better citizens than before. This was not because they were Americans, or of better stock than other people, but because they had been educated in this way. If he were to mention the men from whose ambition the country had most to fear, it would be men from civil and not from military life—the politicians, and not the Generals. Men like HOWARD, THOMAS, SHERIDAN and GRANT were not the men to disturb the country through their military ambition. Mr. BEECHER then spoke at considerable length relative to the changes in Southern society produced by the destruction of slavery, the sufferings of the Southern people, &c. Whatever might be their present condition it was infinitely better than their old state. Any condition of society was better than that which bribes a man with a crust of bread to be a beast. The colored men, like the whites, would have to work out their redemption through toil and suffering. Men were not like the puppets in a snuff-box which, as soon as the pressure is removed, jump up full grown It required time to develop a recent slave into a full and perfect freeman. They might have to remain like the Israelites forty years in the wilderness. So far he would say that the blacks had given better evidences of thrift and capacity for their new position than the men who owned them. He would say something more, but it might get into the newspapers and be misconstrued. But amid all the waste of the South germs of true wealth and prosperity were already appearing, such as never could be built up under a system which denies the rights of manhood. The longer slavery stood, the greater the ruin when the downfall did come. Under the slave system the South was a pandemonium; the crust between it and Hell was not an inch thick. This was not his language, but that of Southern men with whom he had conversed since the war, not one of whom but expressed the greatest relief at the destruction of the system, and assured him there was scarcely a slave owner in the South that would wish to see it reinstated. Under the new system of free labor the South would attain a prosperity, power and glory such as never could have been even approached under slavery. Alluding to often expressed fears about the war of races and the turbulence of the black element, he said there was more to be feared from the black vomit of immigration in New-York than from any Southern element, and the time might come when New-York might have to call on the South to help rescue her people from anarchy. He spoke of the coming wealth of the country far surpassing that of any other nation, and of the acquisition of territory. He said we might get more territory, perhaps from the North, perhaps from the South, but he hoped we would never get another acre unless we were willing to tax ourselves to cover it with free schools and free churches. Finally, he looked hopefully on the signs of the times and trusted that God would build up in America a fabric so stately that all ignorance, and vice, and oppression would flee away from it forever.

The address occupied over 1½ hours and was several times applauded by the audience.

Discourse of Rev. J. P. Thompson.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE—CONGREGATIONAL.

> "And the Lord shall make thee the head and not the tail; and thou shalt be above only, and thou shalt not be beneath; if that thou hearken unto the commandments of the Lord thy God, which I command thee this day to observe and do them."—Deut., chap. xxviii., verse 13.

The Reverend gentleman commenced his discourse by quoting from JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, to the effect that the highest glory of the American Republic was in the fact that here civil liberty is united with Christianity. After a brief exordium, the speaker said it was his purpose to show, not only that such a combination does in fact exist, but that it is necessary to the vitality and perpetuity of this nation. He referred to the early history of the country to prove that religion—freedom to worship God—was the primary object in the establishment of a civilized government on this continent. Civil government, thus established, was for the benefit of religion. True, in Virginia religion was established by law; and in the early days of Maryland they passed an act providing that all persons who were convicted of blaspheming God or the Trinity were to be punished with death. WILLIAM PENN was more liberal. By degrees the several Colonies became convinced that religion must be sustained by law. And looking along down toward the present we see what has been the mind of the great statesmen and jurists in this country on the subject. The speaker quoted from the great argument of Mr. WEBSTER in the Girard Will Case, from Dr. FRANKLIN and THOMAS JEFFERSON. The latter could not be accused of being narrow-minded or illiberal on the subject of religion. Again, Christianity in its essence enters into the organic law of this nation. The Declaration of Independence, both at the beginning and the end, recognizes the great doctrine he (the speaker,) was endeavoring to inculcate. The taking of an oath in a Court of justice implies that there is a Superior Being, who will punish perjury, when the perjurer has passed beyond the reach of human tribunals. He spoke of the regulations as to the Sabbath, and said that sacred day is recognized in Sec. 7, Art. 1, of the Constitution of the United States. That day is respected by our legislators, and in our Courts of justice it is known as *non dies*. The speaker read from President JEFFERSON's second inaugural to show that that able man, skeptic though he had sometimes been called, was a firm believer in the religion of the Bible. He would accept JEFFERSON as the High Priest on the subject that God planted this nation, and up to this time has watched over it. And then look, said the speaker, at President JOHNSON's proclamation appointing this day of Thanksgiving. He evidently believes this day has become a national institution, Christianity is a part of the common law; not that Christianity is legalized, but that law is Christianized. We are a Christian nation, and by Christianity we must stand or fall. This is the peculiarity of a Republic. It must inspire reference for law by appealing to the moral sentiments. Law cannot stand except upon justice. The Christian religion is the only one which meets the wants and the necessities of our Republic.

The speaker referred to our German fellow-citizens, who had put forth a document to the effect that laws made many years ago, when the country was in its infancy, having reference to morals, &c., were not suitable for the country in its present enlarged condition. As to some things this might be true, but not in respect of the great laws restraining drunkenness, Sabbath-breaking, profanity, licentiousness, &c. True, we are a much more heterogeneous people than in the early days of New-England, and many laws passed by Massachusetts then would not answer for the people now; but not so with the laws founded on the principles alluded to. Laws to guard against drunkenness, to prohibit Sabbath breaking, and to preserve the sanctity of marriage, are more necessary now than they were when the population was less, and more homogeneous. In concluding his discourse the speaker said the question now being agitated was whether or not the President should be impeached. He certainly thought he had been guilty of sufficient to impeach him, but let not Congress or the people spend time on so small a matter. The Convention that nominated him ought to be impeached, and the electors who voted for him ought to be impeached. For voting for Mr. Johnson, the speaker said, he had impeached, convicted and condemned himself many times. He had no business to vote for him without knowing who and what he was. He ought to have ascertained whether he was a man of good moral character; whether he was sober and pure of heart. He did not believe in universal suffrage, and he thought there were many more in this City who would not believe in it after Tuesday next. The united voice and act of all good, order-loving, law-abiding citizens in this great City could compel the election of a man of integrity to fill the office of Chief Magistrate. And we must do it, or we are lost, and we must be held responsible for all the ruin and degradation that ensues. The nations of the world are looking at us, some of them, perhaps, hoping that our experiment at self-government may be a failure. Congress should forthwith send from among them any member who puts forth the doctrine of repudiation. Such dishonest men should go back at once to their constituents, and the latter should tell them no—we want your services no longer. Anything so dishonest we cannot endure. But we must let the colored man vote. As a matter of military necessity we had been willing to grant him some rights, but we were not so willing to accord to him now that civil equality to which, by the laws of God, he was entitled. We might make property, intelligence or anything else which could be acquired by him a test to citizenship, but it would not do to make the color of his skin a test. That God had given him, and man could not alter it.

Discourse of Rev. Dr. Osgood.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH—UNITARIAN.

> "And I John saw the holy city, New-Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband.
>
> And I heard a great voice out of heaven saying, Behold the tabernacle of God is with men, and He will dwell with them, and they shall be His people, and God Himself shall be with them, and be their God."—Revelations xxi., 2, 3.

Dr. OSGOOD, after referring to the purpose of the evangelist in writing the Book of Revelations, and to the city spoken of in the text as the New Jerusalem, drew an analogy between this City and the position of our country at the present time, when it might be said to have been born again. It should be our endeavor, he said, to make this a new America, rising out of the old, and superior to it. In this great work of reconstruction we must include all complexions. He would not presume to say exactly how the work should be carried out. He would merely indicate the temper in which it should be set about. No party would, perhaps, do the work exactly right. Congress, he was glad to see, had dropped the Impeachment Bill, and the President had lately refrained from writing those voluminous documents which had better not have seen the light. This country, said the preacher, must stand by itself. It cannot be an Imperial Power like France, or a Constitutional Monarchy like England, or a changeable Power like Mexico and the South American Governments. It must be America—a new America, but still the old. As for universal suffrage, he said, it certainly was not desirable that all should be allowed to vote. An intelligent suffrage was far better than an universal one. Even the friends of universal suffrage did not believe it was the best, but they recommended it to ward off oppression. We must take things as we find them, and make the best of them. The preacher administered a severe rebuke to the would-be repudiators who had voted to borrow the people's gold and now voted to pay them back in paper. What, he said, would the gallant soldiers and sailors, who had upheld the honor of our flag, say to this? Would they see the national honor they had fought so well to sustain forfeited and become a reproach and a bye-word among the nations? FARRAGUT and his gallant men would weep to hear that such a thing as repudiation had been even hinted at. Dr. OSGOOD then referred to the enlightenment taking place in religious circles and to the enlarged views they were now taking of religious questions. He also spoke of the course of the stout and Reverend Dr. STUBBS in prosecuting an Episcopal clergyman for preaching the gospel in a Methodist Church. He thought such things would seldom be heard of hereafter. The preacher concluded by saying that the time is fast approaching when a new Chief Magistrate must be chosen, and that if the nation thinks as it does now, that magistrate will be the bold and sagacious soldier who led our armies to victory. In reference to the day he said that we had great cause for thankfulness in the fact that our corn and grain harvests are reported to be both abundant and of the best quality.

Discourse by Rev. Dr. Edward E. Washburne.

CALVARY PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

> "If the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed."—St. John viii., 36.

Such were the words, the preacher said, in which our Lord addressed the believing Jews when they asked him why he told them that they—Abraham's seed, that were never in bondage to any man—should be made free. Whoever committed sin was the servant of sin, and to be set free from such bondage by the Son was indeed freedom. On this day of thanksgiving for the many privileges that they enjoyed, he would upon this text address his hearers, Mr. WASHBURNE said, with regard to the inestimable boon of Christian liberty. He enlarged at length upon the difference between liberty subject to just laws, and that independence of all restraint which is simply license. He viewed the subject firstly in its social and secondly in its religious aspects. He drew closely the lines that limit the freedom of the good citizen who yields a willing obedience to the laws of the State. He pointed to the history of France as an illustration of the dangers that must come upon a people whose informed judgment did not teach them to submit to wholesome restraints, and withhold them from excesses when power was in their hands. With that people their freedom had ended first in anarchy and finally in an established despotism. He had always believed that a republican form of government was the most in accordance with the spirit of Christian liberty. That spirit had not yet the mastery of society in Europe, and for a long time to come the continent would continue to be the battle-field of nations. But we need not look abroad for examples of the evils of an unenlightened judgment with regard to this subject. We had suffered severely in our civil war for our errors in this regard, and unless they were corrected must suffer yet more. He argued against the propriety of giving the right of suffrage to unintelligent, uneducated men, and declared that having given freedom to the millions of Africans at the South, the duty devolved upon us of educating them to a proper understanding of the nature of such a liberty as that which he had described. Our society in general must be pervaded with the principles of Christianity—must recognize the laws of justice everywhere, and willingly conform to them, ere we could have a perfect Republic. Individuals must recognize them who would be good rulers. Parties must be based upon and, to the end, guided by those who would retain power without fear that in the time of their greatest prosperity corruption would eat into and destroy them. The reverend gentleman next dwelt upon the religious aspects of his theme. He thanked God that they were Protestants—that they were allowed the largest liberty in reading the Word of God for themselves, and of uniting understandingly in the worship of the Most High. He was grateful for the everlasting divorce of the Church from temporal power and the bonds of priestcraft. But Christian liberty did not mean, he said, an independence of all Church forms, an ignoring of the traditions of their holy religion or the right of disbelieving Apostolic teachings, the right of skepticism or the right of universal denial. He dwelt upon the dangers that beset those without the pale of the Church from mistaking superstition for religion and the promptings of a perverted conscience, for the instincts of one pervaded with and informed by a holy inspiration. That kind of freedom, spoken of in the text, which came from faith in the Saviour—a willingness to submit gladly to all the restraints, mortifications, vexations and chastenings that might fall to the lot of each without faltering in a belief in the love of Him who sends them—this was Christian liberty. In the midst of their thankfulness for abundant harvests, happy homes and material well-being, they should be especially grateful that through Jesus Christ was tendered them a freedom that is willing service and a service that is perfect freedom.

Discourse by Rev. J. W. Horne.

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH.

> "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all His benefits."—Psalms ciii., 2.

It has been a custom, said the speaker, from the earliest times in this country to observe a general or National Thanksgiving. And it is proper, because the Lord is the God of the nation as well as of the individual. The origin of the thanksgiving, at first, was more private, on account of a successful harvest; afterward, in the second year of the Plymouth Colony, it became more general, for God's blessed deliverance from a distressing drouth. It is not only a duty, but also a privilege to be grateful, for the benevolent Creator has so made us that the exercise of the grateful emotions fill us with delight. We should bless the Lord that we are able to remember all His benefits. We might have been so constituted as to have lived only in the passing present—the future and the past would have been all a blank; but we are in the image of God, and so can anticipate the future and recover the past. Said the preacher: It has been my fortune to have visited various parts of the world. I have lived in several parts of the United States; in the Summer-clad islands of the West Indies; as a missionary on the coast of Africa; and I find that, pretty much at will, I can recall the sights, and scenes, and events, and experiences of these localities of my earthly sojourn. And so can you, my friends, each in the circuit of his past existence; and that under this blessed provision, that we so readily forget the unpleasant, but eagerly remember the pleasant. The reverend gentleman then invited his congregation to exercise this faculty of memory in recovering the benefits of the past year in moral directions. 1. Of their individual and family life, inviting them each to meditate thankfully upon the blessings which had been peculiar to themselves. 2. In respect of the communities. He spoke of the healthfulness of the North in comparison with the South under the scourge of yellow fever; the plenty of the country, referring to the scarcity in the South last year, and the terrible famine in India of the present year; the peace of the communities was also contrasted with the agitations and desolations of war. 3. Regarding benefits to the church. After speaking of the gradual prosperity of his own charge, the reverend gentleman said, it has been a year of unwonted blessing upon the Methodist Episcopal Church at large. The membership had increased with the past two years by about 115,000; the ministry, itinerant and local, during the last year by about 800; churches had been erected at the rate of more than two a day; the finances had advanced, including centenary offerings, at least $10,000,000; the Sabbath-school interest had kept pace with the general progress. Referring to the church at large, the speaker noticed the vastly increased circulation of the Bible among all nations; the earnest efforts for inter-denominational union, and the grand arousing of the lay element in coöperation with the ministry for the conversion of the world. 4. In regard to national benefits, the speaker referred to the reaction in the country as indicated by the late elections, rejoicing over it as a rebuke to corruptionists in politics, but deprecating it in so far as it favored rum infamy and the prejudice against color, but hoped that the returning time of the Presidential election would bear the nation high upon the shores of a permanent and prosperous reconstruction, with equal civil rights to all; the triumph of the Liberals in England, through the new Reform Bill; the grand advances in Germany toward the unification of the fatherland; the progress in Italy toward the overthrow of the temporal power of the Popish tyranny, notwithstanding the temporary defeat of GARIBALDI; the improved prospects of the Cretans in their heroic struggle against Moslem cruelty and oppression, owing to the late action of the European Powers, were all dwelt upon as signs of the progress of humanity toward the overthrow of institutions of evil, and a blessed, harmonious brotherhood under the gracious world-wide kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ. The discourse was closed with earnest exhortations to thoughtfulness in deed as well as in word, by giving to the widow and the orphan and the various charitable institutions of the City.

Discourse by Rev. Leonard W. Bacon.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

The congregation at this Church was formed by the union of the Lee-avenue Reformed Church and the New-England Congregational Church of Brooklyn, E. D. The Pastor of the last-mentioned church preached from the following text:

> "And it shall come to pass on that day. I will hear, saith the Lord. I will hear the heavens; and they shall hear the earth; and the earth shall hear the corn and the wine and the oil; and they shall hear Jesreel."—Hosea, ii., 21, 22.

The doctrine that underlies this imagery, the reverend gentleman remarked, is this: that above, and behind, and within the operations of nature is a personal and prayer-hearing God. Men find this out in time of trouble and famine, for such times are times of prayer, and prayer takes men direct to God. A law of nature or a principle of life is a sorry thing to pray to. When the land is sick with hunger, men do not go to make their supplications to a corn-stalk nor to a dry tree, nor to the sun or the wind. The dwellers in cities, being removed by some degrees from immediate dependence on the changes of seedtime and harvest, are under special temptation to ungodliness. We are apt to forget that all our arts and our commerce depend, at least, on this, that some one is stirring the earth with a plow or a spade; that the ultimate standard of commercial value is not a coin of gold, but a loaf of bread. When famine comes it drives Jezreel out of her walls to cry to the corn and oil, and makes her confess her dependence on the Lord of the harvest. But one will say that the time is past when great famines attack civilized countries. In a measure this is true. The opening of vast commercial relations has in a measure neutralized the power of drouth and blight, so that what would once have produced local distress and the death of whole communities, now produces only a disturbance of the balance of trade. The gaunt spectre of famine has been scared away from the civilized world by the sound of the steamer and the locomotive. But in its place we have what? Commercial revulsion and distress—more sudden, more inevitable, more universal, than ancient famines. Commerce and great cities are not yet independent of God. The same omniscient power that guides the winds, and measures out the rain, and grants the harvest, controls also the intricate courses of commerce, and sends or withholds the revulsions of commercial disaster. The sermon closed with an exhortation to thankfulness, not only for abundant harvests, but for the goodness which has so long averted from us that flood of commercial distress which the prophets of other lands have been daily predicting for so long a time.

Discourse of Rev. A. H. Kellogg.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Mr. KELLOGG delivered a very interesting discourse, founding it upon the first eleven verses of 26th Deuteronomy, enacting the law as to the offering of first fruits, and especially decreeing a service that stamped the offerings as a token of the gratitude of the Hebrew people for their deliverance from Egypt. The speaker, commenting on the text, said that the law of Moses required these offerings of first fruits on each of the three great yearly festivals of the Jews, and this in addition to the numerous oblations exacted of individuals by the Hebrew law. He gave a sketch of the Hebrew festivals, and said that from this historical review it is plain that thanksgiving, as now established among us, is no innovation upon old established usages. Cavilers have regretted that the day is observed as one named by the civil authorities, and some Christians have objected to its religious observance because this fact has clothed it with a secular character. It would indeed be preferable that the Constitution of our country should distinctly recognize God as the Great Ruler; but it does not, and we should be glad that the public sentiment of the country had compelled a recognition of the great fact informally. The speaker concluded by reviewing the past year and noting the many causes we have for gratitude as a nation, and said that thanksgiving was as nothing unconnected with thank offerings. It was an established usage of the Church over which he presided upon this day to take up a collection in aid of some benevolent object, and this year the collection would be taken in aid of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Discourse by Rev. Lyman Abbott.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH—CONGREGATIONAL.

> "And all the people went their way to eat and drink and to make great mirth, because they understood the words that were declared unto them."—Nehemiah, viii, 12

The speaker began by saying that it was a great mistake to suppose that Judaism was a religion of gloom. There was but one national fast day. On the other hand, the calendar was full of feasts—not only the Sabbaths, which were festivals; the new-moons, and New-Year's Day—but there were three great national festivals when all the people assembled at Jerusalem, one of which, the Passover, answered something to our Fourth of July; the second, the feast of the Tabernacles, commemorated their sojourn in the wilderness, and the other, the feast of Pentecost, answered to our Thanksgiving Day. The speaker then described in detail the Jewish festival, and traced its resemblance to the New-England Thanksgiving Day. He closed by drawing from the parallel some practical lessons. First—Thanksgiving Day is a witness to the joyfulness of religion. This world is not a miserable world, but a magnificent one. And Christians are not forbidden to enjoy it, but are to enjoy it all the more because it is transient. The bud is all the more beautiful to us because we know it presages a fruit in the Fall. Second—It is a day of family reunions—a day to reconcile feuds, bury animosities and revive forgotten friendships. Third—We are to remember the widow, the stranger and the fatherless, and provide for them. Fourth—It is to be a day of true thanksgiving to God; not a mere heathen saturnalia. Every man is called on to bring to God a heart-offering of gratitude and love. The speaker closed with an appeal to his hearers, in remembrance of God's goodness to them to consecrate themselves to Him.

Discourse by Rev. Dr. Burchard.

THIRTEENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

"The dominion of God the occasion of joy and thanksgiving," and was deduced from the text:

> "The Lord reigneth; let the earth rejoice; let the multitudes of the isles be glad thereof."—97th Psalm, 1st verse.

The Doctor said that the most natural and obvious reasons for thanksgiving are very well stated in the President's proclamation. We have had a fruitful year and abundant harvests. The fields have yielded their increase, and our granaries are full. We have been at peace with the nations; we have redeemed our national character; have preserved our Union, and established our institutions as on a rock. The great heart of the nation throbs with renovated vigor and health. These are the aspects of the country, presented in the proclamation as reasons for public praise and thanksgiving. There is another view which shades somewhat the brightness of this picture; but to this we may not now refer. It would not be in harmony to introduce monotones or a dirge into a song of jubilee. In the midst of the doubt and dread, there is comfort in looking up from the darkness of earth to the light of the eternal throne. The text states a fact—the fact of divine sovereignty; and a duty resulting from that fact—the duty of gratitude and joy. He remarked, first, that the attributes that fit God to reign should be the source of gratitude and joy. It must be a source of joy to any people to have wise and just rulers. The people of Great Britain are justly proud of their virtuous, wise and womanly Queen, whose spirit of purity and moderation is felt to be a benediction to the entire nation; and there can be no greater curse to any people than unprincipled rulers, whose ermine is soiled by gross impurities, and who have no concern for the public weal. If we at this time had a Washington in the Presidential chair, or one having all his wisdom, forethought and practical good sense; if all the members of our Congress were true men, economical of the public funds, exacting no bribes, legislating for the good of the whole people; pure, patriotic and pervaded with the spirit of the fathers; if our State legislators were only selected from among the intelligent and the good; if our City counselors were just the reverse of what they are; if our Courts, from the highest to the lowest, were the tribunals of justice—with what different feelings of hope, of gratitude and joy. Dr. BURCHARD eloquently maintained that the dominion of God should be the occasion of joy and thanksgiving.

Discourse of Rev. Dr. Addms.

MADISON-SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

> "And I heard as it were the voice of a great multitude, and as the voice of many waters, and as the voice of mighty thunderings, saying, Alleluia, for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth."—Revelation xix, 6.

This was the vision of St. John, said the preacher, a vision of the innumerable hosts of Heaven in joy and adoration, and here is signalized the best reason for recognizing the omnipotence of the ruler. The world and all its affairs are the work of the living God, and to Him are due praises and thanksgivings. In the proclamation of the President the many reasons why we should be grateful to Providence are set forth—the evidences of return to harmony among the sections of the country, the bounteous harvests, the progress of science and art, and the manifold labors of civilization. It is good to be thus specific in naming the things which we have to be grateful for, for sometimes there are occasions when these causes of thankfulness do not exist. Countries are not always at peace; civilization seems to be stayed in its progress; the harvest is not always bountiful. Troubles find their way into the lives of all; they are manifold, especially for those who seek for them. The daughters of Babylon sat down by the river and wept when they were asked to sing. How could they sing in exile; their hearts were filled with their sorrow. So it is with many of us, and yet there is always cause to rejoice; always, for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth! The reverend gentleman then sketched with much force the history of Slavery from its importation under British rule until its extinction. In all this, and in all the events accompanying it, or which lead to it, the hand of Providence was plainly visible, and out of this, he said, comes the promise of a peace otherwise impossible; the peace which the country needs, a peace now to be perfected by pacification and kindness. The time is come when it is our duty, as our policy alike, to lift the country into the calm atmosphere of spiritual truth. God reigns over the affairs of man and things better and greater are yet to be than yet have been.

Discourse by Rev. R. G. Quennell.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST—MEMORIAL OF BISHOP WAINWRIGHT.

First Epistle St. Paul to the Thessalonians, chapter v., 18th verse.—"In everything give thanks."

After urging at length the duty of "giving thanks always for all things," the Rector passed on to enumerate the special mercies for which, at this time, the nation has so great reason to be thankful; and dismissing politics as a something foreign to the pulpit, and that might well be always left on the outside of the church door, called attention particularly to the three great blessings with which Almighty God has crowned the year—plenty, health and peace—and then proceeded to notice how far beyond deserving as a nation, as a Church and as individuals God's gifts have been bestowed, instancing in proof the intemperance, crime, profanity, Sabbath-breaking, extravagance, pride, corruption and every other kind of wickedness so rife among us as a nation—the very heaven seeming to shed tears at the thought how soon we have forgotten the furnace of affliction through which we have lately passed on account of these very things; the apathy and indifference manifested by the Church in spreading the truth, and suffering others to take the ground, she ought to occupy, and disseminate therein error and superstition, and the shortcomings and misdoings of individuals, bringing, by their way of life, scandal on the Church, and causing the enemies of God to blaspheme, impressing on all present, in conclusion, the great necessity of a more heartwhole devotion to God, and more perfect holiness of living in order to a continuance of the favors of Almighty God. The reverend gentleman was listened to throughout with the deepest attention and the congregation, which was very large, considering the unpropitious state of the weather, manifested practically their thanks to God by liberally contributing to the charitable objects for which the Rector asked their offerings.

Discourse by Rev. Elbert S. Porter, D. D.

BEDFORD-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, BROOKLYN, E. D.

> "And they continuing daily with one accord in the temple, and breaking bread from house to house, did eat their meal with gladness and singleness of heart, praising God and having favor with all the people."—Acts, chap. ii., 46, 47.

Brethren, we shall not be unmindful of the proprieties of this occasion if we confine our thoughts to a single topic. It has been alleged that Ministers of the Gospel ought not to mix politics and religion. Whether it is their duty to refrain always from the practice of such chemistry, I shall not now undertake to discover. It is, however, to be feared that of late years politics and religion have been rather overmixed. We have so many religious politicians who are godly for gain, and so many political religionists who worship with blind idolatry at party shrines, that it may be well to give time enough for all these dregs to settle. An interference with the polluted mixture in its present disturbed condition would only keep in more rapid motion the viler particles which wait to fall to the bottom so soon as they are left to the exclusive care of the law of gravitation. There are many ministers who are coming to see that it is safe for them to have nothing to do with either politics or religion, as they are now-a-days professed and practiced by multitudes. For so long as politics continue to be the pursuit of knaves, and religion is held to be the leader of merely fashionable respectability, it may not be amiss for the teachers of Christ's Gospel to keep aloof from both. The venerable gentleman in Chicago who selected a church wherein he heard no distasteful sermons on either "faith" or "works," represented a large class who are perfectly willing to be religious, provided they are not required to cultivate the fruits of godly living. Dr. PORTER urged his hearers to consider what the Pentecostal converts did—how they deported themselves while keeping their daily Thanksgiving—and held up their pious lives as worthy of imitation.

Other Discourses.

Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., at the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, preached on "The Triumph of Liberal Principles in the Episcopal Church," which, he said, was an especial cause for general thanksgiving in that Church this year. Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., at the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, preached on "The Recognition of Non-Episcopal Ministers." This, he said, and the "liberty of preaching,' were the two principles most strenuously attacked by the High Church at this time. He defneded both. Rev. Dr. LITTLEJOHN preached a sermon at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, especially concerning that city and his own parish. At the Unitarian Church of the Saviour, Brooklyn, Rev. Mr. WEBSTER, of Massachusetts, preached on "Conscience in Political Affairs." Want of space compels us to make mere mention only of these eloquent discourses.

The Day in Brooklyn.

Many churches were open in Brooklyn yesterday, and the day was very generally observed, the stores and public offices being closed. Over the City Hall, Court-house and other large buildings, flags were hoisted, and clung dripping to the flag-staffs. In the evening several balls took place, the theatres were crowded, and Arthur Sketchly read "Mrs. Brown" at the Athenæum. At the Newsboys' Home, in Poplar-street, nearly one hundred boys were furnished an excellent, substantial and abundant supper of turkey and "fixings." They sung songs and had a pleasant evening.

At the Central Baptist Church, Fourth-street, E. D., all the congregations of that denomination in the District assembled, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. BRACKETT, HANNA, BARRELLE and J. HYATT SMITH. The Methodist denominations assembled in the South Second-street Methodist Episcopal Church, and were addressed by Rev. Mr. EGGLESTON of South Third-street Church.

At 1 o'clock the children of the Williamsburgh Industrial School, to the number of one hundred, were entertained at a substantial dinner at the rooms corner of South Third and Fifth streets. The lady managers of the Institution were unremitting in their attention to the little ones.

In the evening a large audience assembled at Washington Hall, corner of Fourth-street and Broadway, E. D., where the young ladies of St. Joseph's Academy entertained them with music and tableaux. The ladies were assisted by the volunteer choir of St. Peter and Paul's Church, and the band of St. Paul's Church. The vocalization was exquisite and the instrumentation creditable, but the audience appeared to be better pleased with the tableaux. Of these there were nine, and all were excellent. The entertainment was for the benefit of the Flushing Convent.

The Day in Jersey City.

The day was quite generally observed in Jersey City by a suspension of business, and by services in a number of the places of worship. During the forenoon the trains on all the railroads were crowded with people going out into the country to spend the day with their friends. Several target companies, including a fantastic company, styled the Houndtown Rangers, embraced the opportunity to go out for a day's shooting. In the afternoon a false alarm of fire was sounded for the First District, which afforded the boys an opportunity to have a run. The children of the Home and the inmates of the Almshouse and jail were duly cared for. In the evening Gen. RUNYON delivered an address in the Catholic Institute in aid of the Kearney Statue Fund, and Mr. KENNEDY sung some scottish songs at the Tabernacle.

The Day in Hoboken.

In Hoboken the day was duly observed. Company E, Hawkins' Zouaves, paraded in the afternoon when they were presented with a beautiful set of colors by Lieut. N. LINDER, and at night the Company gave a ball at Odd Fellows Hall. Very few arrests were made during the day.

The Day in Newark.

Business was suspended yesterday in Newark, and there was preaching in most of the churches, and a union prayer meeting was held from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. Company C, Second Regiment, N. J. R. C., paraded at an early hour, and proceeded to East Newark, for target practice. The ladies of the Union Universalist Society held a fair and festival. The ladies of the Union-street M. E. Church gave a fair and thanksgiving supper, and the members of the North Baptist Church gave a social gathering and supper, at which there were several addresses. In the evening the citizens were furnished with amusements in the shape of concerts and lectures, &c. Quiet and order prevailed, and the Police were not called upon to make any arrests during the day.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 28—Evening.

Consols closed at 94⅜ for money.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenties	70⅝
Illinois Central Railway Shares	80⅞
Erie Railway Shares	47

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Nov. 28—Evening.

United States Bonds are quoted at 75⅝ for the issue of 1862.

The weekly returns from the Bank of England show a decrease of bullion on hand of £171,000 sterling.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 28—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed heavy and with a declining tendency. Prices have declined ⅛d. since the last report, making fully 3-16d. ℔ lb. on American descriptions during the day. Late in the afternoon the market was somewhat more animated, and the transactions have, consequently, exceeded the noon estimate, footing up about 10,000 bales.

Middling Uplands	7⅜d.
Middling Orleans	7⅝d.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market is generally quiet and steady. Corn, however, has declined 3d. since last report, and is now quoted at 48s. 3d. ℔ quarter for mixed Western. The other markets are without decided change.

HAVANA, Thursday, Nov. 28.

SUGAR—No. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 8¾ reals ℔ arroba. Potatoes, $4. Bacon, $15 ℔ cwt. Flour inactive at $13 50@$14 ℔ bbl. Lard, $15 75 ℔ cwt., in tierces, and $17 25 ℔ cwt. in 25-lb. tins. Salt Hams, $16@$18 ℔ cwt. Exchange on London, 13¾@13½ ℔ cent. premium; on Paris, par; on New-York currency, firm, 26 ℔ cent. discount; Gold nominal.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull. Bacon has declined 1s. since the last report, and is now quoted 46s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—American produce is generally quiet. Naval Stores are heavy and declining. Resin has declined to 7s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 11s. for medium to fine. Spirits Turpentine has declined to 27s. ℔ cwt. Other articles are quotably unaltered.

Domestic Markets.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 28.

COTTON steadier; Middling Orleans, 15¾c.@16c.; sales, 5,600 bales, the largest of the season; receipts, 5,008 bales. SUGAR unchanged. MOLASSES declined; Common, 50c.@55c.; Prime, 75c.; Choice, 80c.@85c. FLOUR extremely dull; no quotations. CORN better; sales at $1 10@$1 12. OATS dull and lower; sales at 78c. PORK quiet and firmer at $22 75. BACON dull and declined; Shoulders, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 15½c. LARD very dull; no sales; asking for prime Tierce, 13½c. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 148¾@152; New-York Sight, ⅛ discount @ par. Gold, 138⅝@138¾.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 28.

Business is suspended to-day in all the departments.

At a late hour yesterday afternoon there was quite a panic in the Petroleum market; prices fell off under pressure to effect sales 2c.@3c. ℔ gallon: Crude was nominal at 15c. Early to-day 3,000 bbls. Refined in bond, sold at 25c.@24½c.: afterward 4,000 bbls. at 24c.; 1,000 bbls. at 23½c.; 1,000 bbls. at 23c., and 1,000 bbls. at 22c.—all Standard White; which entails upon some parties fearful loss.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

FLOUR is quiet at $7 58; Oregon, $7 25@$7 50. WHEAT firm at $2 60@$2 65. Legal-Tenders, 72¼.

[Advertisement]
ON THANKSGIVING DAY
Be thankful that your lives and property have been spared from the robber and midnight assassin, if your house is not properly protected with the Burglar Alarm Telegraph.

[Advertisement]
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.
Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Weser	Nov. 16	Bremen	New-York
Cella	Nov. 16	London	New-York
Aleppo	Nov. 19	Liverpool	New-York
City of Paris	Nov. 20	Liverpool	New-York
France	Nov. 20	Liverpool	New-York
Periere	Nov. 21	Havre	New-York
China	Nov. 23	Liverpool	Boston
New-York	Nov. 23	Bremen	New-York
Western Metropolis	Nov. 23	Bremen	New-York
Allemannia	Nov. 23	Hamburg	New-York
Minnesota	Nov. 26	Liverpool	New-York
FOR EUROPE.			
City of Washington	Nov. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Hibernia	Nov. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Nov. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Wm. Penn	Nov. 30	New-York	London
Saxonia	Nov. 30	New-York	Hamburg
St. Laurent	Nov. 30	New-York	Havre
FOR PANAMA, HAVANA, ASPINWALL, ETC.			
Arizona	Nov. 30	New-York	Aspinwall

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

For France, *viâ* Havre and Brest, by the *St. Laurent*, at the General Post-office, at 7 A. M.

For Ireland, *viâ* Queenstown, by the *City of Washington*, at 10:30 A. M.

For Europe, *viâ* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Saxonia*, at 10:30 A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 12 M.

For South Pacific, Central America, California, &c., by the *Arizona*, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 03 | Sun sets..... 4 34 | Moon sets.... 7 46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 10 | Gov. Island. 10 36 | Hell Gate.... 11 21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 28.

Arrived.

Steamship Virginia, Roberts, Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Glaucus, Morgan, Boston, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde.

Ship Resolute, Freeman, Liverpool 38 ds., with mdse. to Williams & Guion. Had heavy N. W. gales the entire passage. Nov. 8, Richard Howard, seaman, aged 30 years, of Portland, Me., while furling the maintopsail, fell from the yard to the deck, and was instantly killed; 9th, in a heavy gale from N. W., John Lace, seaman, aged 35 years, of the Isle of Man, was washed overboard and lost. Nov. 5, lat. 46 40, lon. 40 30, spoke Br. ship Minnehaha, hence for Londonderry. The R. was before reported anchored off the Lightship.

Ship Richard S. Ely, Lombard, Liverpool Oct. 18, with mdse. to Dearborn Bros. Had strong N. W. gales the latter part of the passage.

Ship Great Western, Cunningham, Liverpool 27 days, with mdse. and 57 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Before reported anchored at the Bar.

Bark Harmony, (of London,) Linkiater, London 47 ds., in ballast to G. Wessels & Co. Had N. W. gales the entire passage.

Brig Louisa, (Br.,) Davis, Newfoundland 25 ds., with fish to Siffken & Ironsides. Had strong N. W. gales on the passage.

Brig Fearless, (Br.,) Phillips. Discharging guano at Astoria.

Brig Jeannetta, ——, Elizabethport, with coal for Philadelphia.

Schr. C. & N. Rogers, Mott, Black River, Jamaica, 19 days, to master. She had light winds and calms the entire passage. Has been nine days north of Hatteras. Left in port Br. brig Anna, ldg., to sail in a few days for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. Hand, Brooks, Elizabethport, coal for Providence.

Schr. James C. Chew, Dearing, Elizabethport, coal for Taunton.

Schr. M. Vassar, Jr., Christie, Elizabethport, iron for Wareham.

Schr. Quaker City, Newton, Elizabethport, coal for New-Haven.

Schr. Fly Away, Kelley, Elizabethport, coal for Providence.

Schr. Nightingale, Beebe, Elizabethport, coal for Providence.

Schr. V. Borcalow, Owens, Elizabethport, coal for Providence.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Elizabethport, coal for Portchester.

Schr. E. Cowell, Smith, Elizabethport, coal for Fall River.

Schr. Wm. Williams, Nickerson, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. Vapor, Johnston, Middletown, Conn., with stone.

Schr. Mary Ann Predmore, Hart, Northport for Elizabethport.

Schr. G. W. Whistler, Jr., Phinney, Rondout for Providence.

Schr. George P. Kane, Lafield, Bridgeport.

Schr. Howard, Davis, New-Haven.

BELOW—Brig H. G. Berry, is anchored outside the Bar.

WIND—Sunset, N. E., light and foggy.

Sailed.

Steamships Bremen, for Bremen, and anchored at Quarantine; Morro Castle, for Havana, and anchored at Quarantine; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah, anchored at Savannah; Niagara, for Richmond, anchored at quarantine; Empire, for Alexandria; Tazoo, for Norfolk; ship St. John, for Norfolk.

By Telegraph.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 28—The Coquette reports having passed, off the Capes, the bark Alex. Kirkland, from St. John's for Baltimore.

Passed out—Ships Uncle Toby, for New-York; Tiber, for Savannah; barks Ayres and Adelaide, for Rio. Sid. ship Frank Flint, for Baltimore.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27—The ships Twilight, for New-York, and Gardner Colby, for Liverpool, cleared to-day. The Twilight carries 3,100 bbls. and 17,600 sacks wheat.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Nov. 28—Arr. steamers Eagle, from New-York; Juniata, from Philadelphia, which subsequently sailed for New-Orleans.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27—Noon.—The American bark Ocean Home, Capt. Brandt, which recently sailed from this port with a cargo of coals, was lost off the mouth of the Mersey when only a day or two out. Two of her crew were drowned. No other particulars have been received.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 28—Noon.—The Hamburg-American Company's steamship Germania, Capt. Haack, which left New-York on the 16th inst., arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning, after landing London passengers and mails. The Germania proceeded to Hamburg.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 28—Noon.—The Inman Line steamship City of New-York, Capt. Roskell, which left New-York on the 16th inst., arrived here yesterday on the way to Liverpool.

CURE OF RUPTURE VERIFIED UNDER OATH.

Dr. SHERMAN

In the practice of his method successfully refutes the general belief that rupture is incurable. The old plan of trying to cure this infirmity by the insupportable, inhuman and barbarous pressure of a truss is set aside as a failure, and his treatment and appliances a certain guarantee to every patient, in conjunction with his celebrated

RUPTURE CURATIVE.

Persons interested are respectfully solicited to read the following certificate of Mr. Cabanas:

In June, of the year 1863, when, for the first time, Dr. Sherman visited this village, I was one of the first to consult him, to know if he could cure my large double scrotal Rupture, which I had suffered from for the space of seventeen years. After a close examination, he said, with the application of his anatomical appliance and curative liquid, I could be entirely cured. I thought it impossible to realize his promise, nevertheless I put myself in his hands, and, thank God, all he said and promised was verified in seven months' use of his Curatives, for I found myself entirely cured. Subsequently to the cure, now more than two years and a half, I have attended to my business as a retail grocer, with as much vigor and activity as before I was ruptured. With my consent my photographs were taken by order of Dr. Sherman, in the condition my rupture was in when I consulted him, and its subsequent condition after treatment, copies of which I have reserved, and will show to any one interested, that they may realize this simple manifestation. After using all the remedies and trusses invented, and finding no relief, I feel under great obligations to Dr. Sherman for having cured me, and perhaps saved me from an early grave. In contemplation of the dangers and annoyances of rupture, I think the man the happiest in the world who places himself in the hands of Dr. Sherman, and receives the same satisfactory results. God preserve him many years, and inspire the afflicted with faith in the efficacy of his curatives.

JUAN BAUSTISTA CABANAS.

CARDENAS, Jan. 20, 1867.

This certificate being dated from abroad, that the public may be assured of its truthfulness, I make oath that it is a translation from the original, as handed me in person by Mr. Cabanas. J. A. SHERMAN.

Sworn to before me this first day of November, 1867.

CHARLES KYLE, JR., Notary Public,
East River Bank, No. 682 Broadway.

OFFICE, No. 697 BROADWAY, CORNER 4TH-ST., where the photographs of Mr. Cabanas and many other persons may be seen, with other evidences of the efficacy of these curatives. Illustrated Circulars of persons cured, furnished gratis, by mail, on receipt of two three-cent stamps.

GREAT SALE
OF
CLOTHING,
AT
RAYMOND'S,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 FULTON-ST.
AN IMMENSE STOCK
FOR
GENTLEMEN AND BOYS
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

5
LETTERS
BY
EMINENT
PERSONS
CONCERNING
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

From Charles Dickens, Esq.
——With my best thanks for your MALT EXTRACT, I remain, etc.

From His Excellency Gov. R. E. Fenton.
——Your Malt Extract is a pleasant beverage.

From Edwin Booth, Esq.
——(52d order.)—Send to-day one dozen more of it.

From Mrs. Cyrus W. Field.
——(27th order.)—Give bearer three bottles, and send twenty-one bottles more for immediate use.

From William Moller, Esq.
——I have found great relief in my case—"Dyspepsia."

Physicians prescribe this healthful tonic and remedy with best results to dyspeptics, consumptives, invalids and persons affected with coughs, colds, hoarseness, &c.
HOFF'S Depot, No. 542 Broadway, N. Y.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer SAXONIA, and for Ireland via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF WASHINGTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 10:30 A.M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:45 A. M.; Stations C and D, 8:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 8:10 A. M.; Station G, 8 A. M. The mails for France, via Brest and Havre, per steamer ST LAURENT, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 7 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: On FRIDAY, Nov. 29, Stations A and B, 9 P. M.; Stations C and D, 8:40 P. M.; Station O, 8:50 P. M.; Stations E and F, 8:25 P. M.; Station G, 8:15 P. M.
JAMES KELLY, P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 663, Nov. 27, 1867.
1, 70, 43, 8, 2, 58, 35, 44, 48, 33, 72, 66, 18.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 664, Nov. 27, 1867.
56, 71, 64, 41, 20, 65, 11, 42, 1, 24, 66, 21, 67, 39.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS, No. 587, Nov. 27, 1867.
19, 74, 3, 58, 11, 48, 27, 10, 31, 66, 35, 59, 30.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 588, Nov. 27, 1867.
35, 23, 21, 38, 5, 69, 39, 72, 34, 64, 75, 46, 28, 10.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

NATIONAL LOTTERY OF MADRID, SPAIN.—Extraordinary celebration on Dec. 23, 1867. $1,750,000 in gold drawn. No smaller prize than $100. One prize in every seven tickets. Prizes cashed and information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

OVERCOATS.
USUAL PRICE $50, NOW $38.
USUAL PRICE $45, NOW $35.
USUAL PRICE $40, NOW $33.
USUAL PRICE $35, NOW $28.
USUAL PRICE $30, NOW $22.
USUAL PRICE $25, NOW $18.
USUAL PRICE $20, NOW $15.
USUAL PRICE $18, NOW $12.
TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO.,
Nos. 398, 400 and 402 BOWERY,
NEW-YORK,
OPPOSITE SIXTH-STREET.

SPECIALTIES
IN
WINTER CLOTHING.
Melton and Whitney Overcoats - - - - $15
Walking Jackets - - 10
Full Suits - - - - 18
Determined to lead the market in the matter of PRICES as well as STYLES, we call attention to the above list of SPECIALTIES in NEW GOODS now on hand, and in process of manufacture.
DEVLIN & CO.
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.,

METTAMS' GALVANO ELECTRO
METALIC INSOLES
VOLTAIC BELTS & ARMLETS
CURES
RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA COLD FEET &c.
DEPOT 434 BROADWAY N.Y.
SOLD BY BOOT, SHOE AND DRUG STORES.

HIS LORDSHIP'S LARDER,
NO. 401 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WALKER,
Respectfully dedicated to the mercantile community.
The opening of this establishment is unavoidably postponed to SATURDAY, 30th of November, when it will be respectfully tendered for the transaction of business.
J. P. DAVIES.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway, and No. 159 Fulton-st.